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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXII NO. 198 BOMBAY TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

Nariman To Report On Election Disputes

B.P.C.C. Council Discusses Complaints

'F' Ward Case May Lead To Re-Election, Is General Opinion

POLLING OFFICER'S ADMISSIONS

The decision to investigate all the complaints of irregularities and malpractices received in regard to the recent elections to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was reached at a special meeting of the Council of the B.P.C.C. held on Monday night.

Inquiry Ordered

After an animated discussion, the Council appointed Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the B.P.C.C., to investigate into the complaints relating to all the Wards except the Girgaum Ward from which constituency Mr. Nariman himself contested for the elections.

Mr. Nagindas Master was appointed to investigate the complaints in regard to the Girgaum Ward.

Fact Finders

The function of both these officers, who are styled as Fact Finding officers, is to investigate the complaints, record evidence and submit a report on facts. The Council of the B.P.C.C. would then form itself into an election tribunal, consider the report and arrive at a decision which is conclusive subject only to an appeal to the B.P.C.C.

The ingenious suggestion made by a lawyer member that the witnesses produced by the complainants should be allowed to be cross-examined on behalf of the B.P.C.C. went by the board for the reasons that

First, the threat of cross-examination might frighten away many voter witnesses who have nothing to gain or lose by such an inquiry, and

Secondly that such a procedure would make it appear that the Council of the B.P.C.C. is itself a party to the dispute.

FRESH ELECTION FOR 'F' WARD

The sensational part of the proceedings was the report addressed to the Council by Mr. C. K. Subramaniam, the Polling Officer of the "F" (Parel) Ward making admssions of various irregularities in the elections in that Ward which alone, it is considered will warrant holding of fresh elections.

The report, it is understood, admits firstly that the electoral roll was incomplete.

Secondly, the names mentioned in the receipts given to the voters differed in many cases from the names typed on list of voters resulting in inability on the part of many voters to exercise their franchise.

IMPERSONATIONS.

Thirdly there was a great rush of voters and the arrangements made at the booth were so inadequate that there was confusion and consequently some voters had to return.

The admission that there were several cases of impersonation is also made in the report which cites the cases of one voter who actually voted four times and he was found out in the presence of Mr. Nariman himself.

MEMBERSHIP CHALLENGED.

More serious than all these irregularities, is the point raised in regard to the validity of the nomination of one of the successful candidates in the "F" Ward. It is alleged that the successful candidate was enrolled as a Congress member when he was not in Bombay. The Congress constitution requires that a person can only become a member of the Congress if he accepts the Congress creed "in writing."

In this case, since it is alleged that the candidate could not have signed the enrolment form being absent from Bombay, he should not have been deemed a properly enrolled Congress member and his nomination should not be held valid.

WHAT THE RULE SAYS.

It is interesting to note in this connection that rule 3 of the constitution of the B.P.C.C. in regard to "election disputes" lays down definitely that if it is found "that there was an improper reception or any improper rejection of a nomination, or that the election is not a valid election it shall be set aside and fresh elections ordered."

The complaints made in the "F" Ward are it appears, partly borne out by the report of the Polling officer and the circumstances, overwhelmingly favour the chances of holding fresh elections in the "F" Ward.

In fact it was suggested at the meeting that the Council should first of all go into the question of the validity or otherwise of the elections in this Ward.

EARLY DISPOSAL OF COMPLAINTS.

Mr. K. F. Nariman presided over the meeting and at the very outset it was suggested that the complaints in regard to the elections should be disposed of early so as not to come in the way of the work in connection with the ensuing session of the Congress in Bombay.

The complaints alleging irregularities in various Wards were then read.

THE COMPLAINTS.

There were no complaints as regards "A" (Fort) ward as the elections in this ward were uncontested, but a curious complaint in regard to "B" Mandvi ward was that some of the lady members returned from this ward are not residents of the Ward and further their voters are also not residents in the Ward. It appears, however, that the constitution of the B.P.C.C. does not provide against these things. The only requirement according to rules is that a voter should be a member of the particular Ward Committee.

The non-compliance of the khaddar clause is mainly the complaint regarding the elections in the "C" (Bhuleshwar) Ward. Four complaints have been addressed to the B.P.C.C. in this connection.

The "F" (Parel) Ward tops the list for complaints and the validity of the elections in this constituency is challenged on various grounds.

There was only one complaint in the "G" Dadar Ward of an unsuccessful Socialist candidate who alleges that the list of voters was

(Continued on page 10)

5 VILLAGERS KILLED

Police Open Fire On Riotous Crowd

SEQUEL TO LAND DISPUTE DECREE

COIMBATORE, Aug. 20.

A Pollachi message says that five persons were killed and five injured as a result of the police opening fire on a riotous mob in village Kothavadi, fifteen miles from Pollachi, in the Coimbatore District, as a sequel to a land dispute.—A.P.

DETAILS OF FIRING

COIMBATORE, Aug. 20.

Details of the Pollachi rioting show that a decree holder from Coimbatore went to the village with a court Amin to take possession of the debtor's properties and apprehenhing resistance, requisitioned police help. The police party proceeded to the place and watched the developments. A mob collected defying the police. The situation becoming serious the police opened fire.—A.P.

'REMOVE PRESIDENT FROM OFFICE'

Resolution Will Be Moved To-day In C. P. Council

NAGPUR, Aug. 20.

After question time in the Central Provinces Legislative Council the President Mr. S. W Rizvi, announced that a resolution had been tabled by Mr T J Kedar, that the President be removed from Office.

The President, holding the motion in order, fixed to-morrow for discussion.—A P.

STOP PRESS

INCOME TAX TRIBUNAL.

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

It is understood that the Select Committee on Dr. Gour's Bill for establishing an Income Tax Tribunal has decided to recommend that no further motion be made regarding the Bill in view of the assurance by Government that they would secure the services of one or two income tax experts from England for examining the present income tax system and dissatisfaction felt in the absence of appeal on the question of facts to any independent authority.--A. P.

HITLER THANKS ALL.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.

Herr Hitler in two proclammations thanks the German people and the Nazi Party for their support in the plebiscite. The first says that the Nazis' fifteen years' fight for power in Germany has ended yesterday, but the fight will continue till the last German is converted to Naziism.

The second to his party Fuehrer says that as it has fought for him in the past so must it fight in the future and win over the last ten per cent. Herr Hitler thanks the Reichswehr for its oath of loyalty.—Reuter.

NO SURPRISES IN STORE.

ROME, Aug. 20.

"There is not going to be any surprises as the result of our meeting," states Dr. Schuschnigg in an interview to "Giornale d'Italia" with reference to his talks with Sgr. Mussolini to-morrow. He adds, "that our joint policy is based on peace and economic co-operation of a regional character."—Reuter.

Mrs. Urmila Mehta, one of the seven women who have been elected to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. Mrs. Mehta is a Socialist.

KAMALA NEHRU'S IMPROVEMENT IN HEALTH

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 20.

Dr. Atal issued the following bulletin at 6 p.m. today:—

"Mrs. Kamala Nehru got neither coughing fit, nor heart attack to-day. The improvement in her general condition is well-maintained. Her temperature was 98 in the morning and 99.2 in the evening."

Dr. Atal leaves for Lucknow to-night and will not return till Saturday unless called for earlier.—A. P.

WORKING OF "OTTAWA"!

Majority Of Committee May Endorse Meeks Conclusions

SIMLA, Aug. 20

The Assembly Committee on the Working of the Ottawa Preferences will finally sit on August, 24 and sign their report which is now being written by the Government.

As is indicated by lobby talks, the majority will more or less endorse the conclusions drawn by Doctor Meek, Director-General of Commercial Statistics and Intelligence, published last week.

A separate minority report will probably be signed by Sir Abdur Rahim, Mr. K. C. Neogy, and Mr. Sitaram Raju.

It would appear, while a majority of members have judged the effect of the Ottawa Preferences from the stand-points of how far they have affected favourably or prejudicially India's exports and imports, dissenting Members have taken into consideration many other factors, such as the effect of the Preferences on Indian Industries, India's Trade relations with non-Empire countries, India's ultimate gain or loss in her total trade and effect on India's Trading Community.

It is possible they would conclude that India has been a loser by being a consenting Party to these preferential Tariff Arrangements.—United Press.

Youth Absconding With Cash

HYDERABAD, (Dn). Aug. 20.

A presentable Christian young man, avowing his deep sympathy towards the Harijan cause, and volunteering to work for their uplift received from the Hyderabad Harijan Sevak Sangh, Hyderabad, a magic lantern lamp, some slides and petty cash, and promptly absconded.

This is the complaint filed by the Secretary with the Hyderabad Police and they are searching for Joseph, the culprit.—United Press.

WAR ON PROFITEERING

Roosevelt Will Open Big Drive To Check Rise In Living Cost

N. R. A. BECOMES A BOOMERANG

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.

President Roosevelt has decided to start a vigorous campaign to prevent profiteering in grains and other foodstuffs, states the New York correspondent of the "Financial Times". By endeavouring to check the advance in wholesale prices, the President is obviously afraid that the country's existing situation will worsen if the cost of living continues to mount, but Wall Street is wondering whether the administration is now able to check the rice in commodities which was formerly the main object their programme.

The correspondent points out that the alteration in the administration's policy is due to the change in internal conditions on the one hand and the cost of living rising owing to the shortage caused by the drought. On the contrary the general trade is falling partly owing to the increased costs of production and this throws a light on President Roosevelt's instructions to Gen. Johnson to work out and carry out the plan for the reorganisation of N.R.A.—Reuter's Special.

GANGSTER BIRDS FLOCK TOGETHER!

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.

Birds of the same feather, are flocking together at Sanfrancisco Bay, America's Devils Island to which Al Capone was dispatched today to serve the remainder of his eleven years' sentence. The same train bore other desperados including Al Capone's rumrunning enemies at Chicago. It is reputedly impossible to escape from the Sanfrancisco Prison Island.

The decision to transfer the prisoners was taken suddenly late in the night on account of the discovery of files and other implements to assist escape, in the cells.—Reuter.

WHEAT DISCUSSIONS

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Notwithstanding the last minute appeal by the French delegates the International Wheat Committee is expected to terminate practically without result to-morrow. The Frenchman Devinat appealed for the continued system of export quotas and the establishment of an international pool. The Sub-Committee formed to prepare draft report will consider 'inter alia' the French representation, but it is expected that it will recommend dispersal until next year's crops can be more accurately predicted.—Reuter.

AMERICA JOINS I. L. O.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.

In accordance with the authorisation given by the Congress in its last session, the United States to-day formally agreed to join the International Labour Office. The acceptance of Labour Office's invitation is announced by the State Department. It is emphasised that the acceptance does not involve in the United States any obligations under the League Covenant.—Reuter.

MILITARIST 'COUP' UNEARTHED

ATHENS, Aug. 20.

A plotted 'Coup d'etat' to establish a dictatorship under General Plasteras has become known through the arrest two Generals, three Colonels and several other officers. The Generals are Vlachos and Scandalis.—Reuter.

Battle Royal In Council To-day?

Govt's 'No' To Bakhale's Amendments To Trade Disputes Bill

Conciliation Meeting Proves Abortive

The whole of Monday's debate in the Bombay Legislative Council centred round the Adoption Law Amendment Bill wherein several Lawyers participated

The debate was too technical and therefore dry and had not concluded when the House rose for the day.

"BATTLE ROYAL ON BAKHALE'S BILL?

A 'battle royal' is expected to-day over the second reading of the Trade Disputes Conciliation Bill. Most of the amendments considered to be vital, tabled by Mr. Bakhale are reported to have been unacceptable to Government.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

POONA, Aug. 20.

Dr. Vaishampayan and Messrs. Gazdar, More and Saikh Abdul Majid were among the new arrivals to be seen on the Council floor to-day.

During question time, Sind members had mustered strong in their attack on Government.

Questions alluded to less powers for the Deputy Inspector General of Police in Sind Barrage allowances to certain Sind officers from Public Works Department's roads in the Barrage area, Jamrao tract and Mithrao and Khirpo Divisions and grant of land-leases in the Lloyd Barrage scheme.

LAW OF ADOPTION.

The question list exhausted Mr. H. R. Desai moved his bill amending the law of Adoption.

The Bill seeks to restore the position regarding the right of a Hindu widow to adopt, as it obtained before the Privy Council decision in Bhimabai v. Gurunathganda. The Privy Council decision as given in Yadeo v. Namdeo did overrule the case of Ramji v. Ghaman wherein a Hindu widow who has not a family estate vested in her and whose husband was not separated at the time of his death was held incompetent to adopt without the authority, or consent of his undivided coparceners.

IN AUNDH STATE.

The speaker in his speech ranging over a long period of time, dealt at length with May Ukha Mitakshara and not a few leading cases on the point.

Rao Bahadur Kale welcomed the bill in as much as, that was a very useful Legislation. He chose to call the present legislators as "smiritikars of the 20th century" He wanted to inform the House that legislation such as the present had been passed in Aundh state while another of the same kind was pending before the Ryat Assembly at Sangli The Privy Council ,decision in Bhimabai v. Raghunatganda case according to the Satara Rao Bahadur purported to divest the right of property from the coparcener upon whom it may have naturally devolved, besides lessening the share of the widow herself The main point which the Rao Bahadur wanted to stress was that such adoption should not divest the rights already belonging to a third person.

Mr. L. R. Gokhale said that the Privy Council view as taken by this case of adoption by widow was not popular view from the Hindu joint family point. The House adjourned for tea when Mr. Gokhale had not finished.

"WIPE IT OUT."

Resuming his speech after tea, Mr. Gokhale came in for not a few trying questions from the Chair to answer. The speaker depicted the pitiable lot of the widow, when after such an adoption, the adopted son often coming from a distant family and of a mature age, instantaneously took possession of the property.

Mr. V. N. Jog (Dharwar) who spoke next, told the House that very few, widows adopted with a view to spiritual welfare of the soul of the deceased husband. It was more or less a matter of pecuniary benefit for those who give their children in adoption and immediately go in for litigation for property for the adopted child.

Speaking for himself, the speaker thought that the law of adoption must be wiped out the unmindful, that such a statement will "shock" the house. Law, declared the speaker, created though it may be, by however ingeneous brains, has always some way to evade it.

DRY DEBATE.

Mr. Bhailal Patel opposed First Reading of the Bill. Mr. Soman accorded support to First Reading looking especially at the principle of the Bill. Minor defects that were there in the bill, the speaker thought, might later on be cured in the deliberations of the Select Committee.

The debate had not concluded on the Adoption Bill when the house rose for the day after Diwan Bahadur Dongarsingh Patil and Rao Bahadur Parulekar had supported the Bill.

The debate of the whole day was too technical and therefore dry.

TRADE DISPUTES BILL.

To-day is the last day of non-official bills.

With the return to the Official Bills, to-morrow will come for discussion in the House, Trade Disputes Conciliation Bill for Second Reading.

An attempt to reconcile the Government, Labour and Mill-owners' views on the Bill at an informal meeting of representatives of all the three sections called yesterday is reported not to have yielded very satisfactory results Government have been reported to have accepted so far that, though the proceedings of the Conciliation Committee would be 'in camera' the findings of it would be published and the document of conciliation might be shown to the other party on request but it would be a pri-

(Continued on page 10.)

TABULATED ADLETS

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Wanted Immediately—Experienced Salesman, Qualified Accountant, Tailors, Outfitters, Weaving Master, Qualified Nurse, Lady-Teachers. Apply Parker Company, "Sardar Mansion," 22, Apollo St., Fort. (2846).

Wanted—Secretaries and Clerks for Match Factory. Securities essential. Apply personally with certificates. Royal Service Agency, 369-71, 'Hornby Road,' Second-Floor, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay, immediately. (2849).

Applications are Invited from Qualified Candidates for a clerical post in the Cotton Department in the grade of Rs. 75-10-125. Only those who have secured Honours Degree preferably 1st class of a recognised University in Commerce, Arts or Science, may apply with copies of Testimonials to the Manager, Calico Mills, Ahmedabad. 8802

Wanted a B.A. strong in English and Sanskrit able to engage higher standards. One having English honours or experienced preferred. Apply sharp with testimonials stating terms to the President Parantej Municipality. (8806)

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Wanted a clerk for the M. T. B. College, Surat. Preference will be given to a graduate. Typewriting, Shorthand will be additional qualifications. Apply with testimonials immediately in own handwriting stating minimum salary to the Principal. (8792)

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CANDIDATES for Degrees Nos. 42-951; 982-999; 1103-1152; 1202-1450; 1585-1748 and 1785-1820 are requested to be PRESENT in the Convocation Hall at 4-30 P.M. punctually, to robe and have their places assigned to them. Candidates Nos. 1-41; 952-981; 1000-1102; 1153-1201; 1451-1584; 1749-1784 and 1821-1825 and all Lady Candidates are requested to be in attendance at the University Library Building, First Floor, at 4-15 P.M.

2. Members of the Senate and Honorary Fellows are requested to be present in the University Library, Ground Floor, not later than 5-15 P.M.

3. Visitors are requested to be in their seats in the Convocation Hall not later than 5-20 P.M. Admission Cards must be shown at the main entrance to the Hall.

BY Order,
S.R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 18th August, 1934. 8807.

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Bombay, 14th August, 1934. 2844

Legal Notices

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

Summary Suit No. 986 of 1934.

Bai CHAMPAVATI, wife of Chandulal ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

The OVERSEAS TRANSPORT COMPANY: Defendants.

RATILAL MANILAL NANAVATI is hereby INFORMED that this suit is filed for Rs. 14,745-5-3 and the Writ of Summons is ordered to be hereby served upon you as a partner of the Defendant firm and unless you obtain leave within 10 days from to-day to defend this suit, the Plaintiff will be entitled to a Decree for her said claim.

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Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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Hokushin ,,	13th ,,	20th Aug
Tamahoko ,,	20th ,,	....
Pacific ,,	24th ,,	8th Sept.
Havana ,,	8th Sept.	22nd ,,
Tempei ,,	19th ,,	....
Shunko ,,	23rd ,,	8th Oct.
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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, August 20.
Kohinur, Dyett, Calcutta.
Goalpara, Hemmings, Rangoon.
Ozarda, Wordingham, Calcutta.
Himalaya, Sulanti, Java.
C|o Baroda, Brown, Liverpool.
C|o Kobe, Butler, New York.

DEPARTURE.

Bombay, August 20.
Dalgoma, Beeching, Karachi.

Bombay, August 21.
Mundra, Parkin, London.

LOADING.

Bombay, August 20.
Steamer Conte Verde for Trieste.

S S Kohinur:—The T M Coy's steamer Kohinur arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Goalpara:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Goalpara arrived in harbour on Monday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Ozarda:—The B I S N Co's steamer Ozarda arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S C|o Baroda:—The K N Co's steamer City of Baroda arrived in harbour on Monday from Liverpool with a general cargo, 27 saloon and one deck passenger.

S S Himalaya:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Himalaya arrived in harbour on Monday from Batavia with a general cargo.

S S City of Kobe:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer City of Kobe arrived in harbour on Monday from New York with a general cargo.

S S Dalgoma:—The M M Coy's steamer Dalgoma sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Mundra:—The M M Coy's steamer Mundra will sail to-day for London with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, August 20.

1 Nagara 3980, Madras 22-8, L Edwards, Ltd.
2 Castalia 4171, Liverpool 4-9, Grahams Tdg. Co.
8 Mundra 1473 London 21-8 M Triestino.
5 Tairea 3756, Durban 22-8, M M and Co.
6 Arabia, 4499, Karachi, 22-8, L. Triestino.
7 Bangalore 2875, Japan 21-8, M M and Co.
8 Mundra 1473, Yondon 21-8, M M and Co.
9 Mayebashi Maru, 4321, Japan, 26-8, N Y Kaisha.
11 C|o Baroda 4506, NF NF K N and Co.
12 Dalgoma 3571, Karachi 20-8, M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Ozarda 2034, Karachi, NF, M M and Co.
3 Barpeta 1892, Busrah 22-8, M M & Co.
4 Vasna 2026, Busrah 23-8, M M & Co.
7 Goalpara 3216, Bedi-Bunder N F M M and Co.
8 Kidderpore 3263, Japan 24-8, M M and Co.
10-11 C|o Kobe 2743, Calcutta 24-8, F F Campbell & Co.
16 Schooner Dolphin, 120, N F N F Esmail Tarmahomed and Co.

PRINCES DOCK

A Dogra 3281, Calcutta 23-8, T Morrison and Co.
D|E Pasha 3150 Rangoon 23-8 T Morrison and Co.
F Garada, 3218, Calcutta, N F M M and Co.
G Oostcappelle 348, M'Coast, N F Merchant S N Co.
K Jalavihar 3381, N F N F Scindia S N Co.
L Rupavati 320, N F N F B S N Co.
M Sarasvati 443, N F N F B S N Co.
N Kohinur 3240, N F, N F T Morrison and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Bangalore 18-8, P and O S N Co.
Rawalpindi, 22-8, P and O S N Co.
Mangolia, 30-8, P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 30-8, P and O S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan Mackay 21|8 J F Co.
C|o Baroda 20-8, K N Co.
C|o Barcelona 25-8, K N Co.
Clan Mackeller, 27|8, J F Co.
Clan MacGulivery 9-9, J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Sonnenfels 25-8, L Edwards Ltd.
Marienfels 29-8, L Edwards Ltd.
Altenfels 5-9, L Edwards, Ltd.
Liemberfels 16-9, L Edwards Ltd

FROM TRIESTE.

Conte Rosso 23-8, L T Co.
Clera Cames 21-5, L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

President Garfield, 23|8 F F Campbell and Co.
President Polk 6-9, F F Campbell and Co.
President Adams 29-9, F F Campbell and Co.
City of Swansea 27-8, F F Campbell and Co.

FROM KOBE.

Carthage 24|8 P & O S N Co.
Yamagata Maru 27|8, N Y Kaisha.
Burdwan 4-9, P & O S N Co.
Ranpura 7-9, P & O S N Co.
Corfu 21-9, P & O S N Co.
Ginyo Maru 30|8 N Y Kaisha.
Tokiwa Maru 1|9, N Y Kaisha.
Hakushima Maru 14-8, O S Kaisha.
Tamahoka Maru 12|8, O S Kaisha.
Pacific Maru, 24|8. O S Kaisha.
Havana Maru 8-9, O S Kaisha.
Temple Maru 15-9, O S Kaisha.
Shunko Maru 23-9, O S Kaisha.
Tokiwa Maru 15-9, N Y Kaisha.
Akita Maru 26-9, N Y Kaisha.

FROM SHANGHAI.

Conte Verde 22-8, L T Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Naldera 1-9, P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 26-8, M M and Co.
Takliwa 8-9, M M and Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Narkunda 18|8 P & O S N Co.
Carthage 25|8 P & O S N Co.
Soudan N F, P & O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia 4-9, G T Co.
City of Baroda, N F K N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

City of Kobe 24-8, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia, 22|8, M Italiana.

FOR TRIESTE.

Himalaya 22-8, L T Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bangalore 21-8, P & S N Co.
Kidderpore 24-8, P & O S N Co. Co.
Maybashi Maru 26|8, N Y Kaisha.

FOR CALCUTTA

Dogra 23-8, T M and Co.
Nagara 22-8, L Edwards Ltd.
Garada. N F M M and Co.

FOR BUSRAH.

Varela 6-9, M M & Co.
Barpeta 22-8, M M and Co.
Vasna 23-8, M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Pasha 23-8, T M and Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Tairea 22-8, M M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S.S. Maloja (boats) 17-8-34
,, Vasna 18-8-34

EXPORTS.

Bombay, August 20.

S S Mundra, for London:—14 bales animal skins, A L Hassam; 308 bags myrabollum, K Trikamji.

S S Castalia, for Liverpool:—100 bales cotton thread waste, L O Vora; 50 bales cotton thread waste, P D Vora and Co; 50 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

For Glasgow:—254 tons buexite ore, Grindlay and Co.

S S City of Baroda, for Dunkirk:—150 bales cotton fly, L O Vora; 550 bales cotton raw, K Devchand and Co; 220 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Liverpool:—65 bales cotton thread waste, V A Save.

For Marseilles:—120 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Barcelona:—50 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 65 bales cotton-waste and 57 bales cotton yarn waste, Eastern Tdg. Agency.

S S Himalaya, for Trieste:—2560 bags groundnut seed, S Piras and Co

For Piracus:—350 bags seasame seed, R Shantilal.

For Venice.—100 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 375 bales cotton raw, A H Diab; 55 bales cotton raw B Cursondas & Co.

S S Arabia for Genoa.—700 bags Castor seed, K Devchand & Co.

For Marselilles.—1334 bags groundnut seed, M Bhuta & Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

S S Hokushimi Maru, Agents O S Kaisha Ltd., from Yokohama.—68 cases straw boards; 97 cases toys.

From Tokyo.—74 cases clocks; 120 cases toys; 100 cases slates; 95 cases shirting; 129 bundles copper wire.

From Nagoya.—10 cases musical instrument; 403 cases porcelain ware; 402 cases cotton shirting; 40 cases tea.

From Osaka.—232 cases rayon yarn; 134 cases cotton yarn; 130 cases shirting; 45 cases enamel ware; 18 cases woollen yarn; 38 cases silk yarn; 30 cases umbrella ware; 800 cases glass ware; 12 cases gramophones; 35 cases woollen piecegoods; 38 cases screws; 60 cases porcelain ware; 40 cases rubber goods 25 cases playing cards; 40 cases rayon and cotton mixed piecegoods; 378 bags starch; 800 cases nails; 36 cases cycles and parts; 120 cases cotton piecegoods; 200 drums chemical; 172 drums dyes; 66 drums paint; 150 bundles copper circles; 968 bundles wire; 409 bundles brass ware; 17 cases toys.

From Kobe.—40 cases toys; 290 cases rayon and cotton mixed goods; 156 cases cotton and art silk mixed shirtings; 30 cases cotton shirtings; 40 cases gramophones; 70 cases glass ware; 57 cases confectionery; 100 bags ginger; 20 cases camphor; 61 cases rayon piecegoods; 70 cases woollen yarn; 400 cases beer; 300 cases boards; 125 cases cotton piece goods; 75 cases rayon yarn; 15 drums dyes; 95 cases woollen piecegoods.

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Follow this natural course to Care-free Health

Every physician knows that periodical sufferings and pain need not be inevitable to women. In nearly every case, a shortage in the body of vital minerals, is at the root of the trouble. Because lack of minerals is responsible for the much dreaded pain and profuse loss, Kalzana, the mineral food, is regularly used by hundreds of thousands of women. They know from experience that with Kalzana they will be able to enjoy natural, care-free health again.

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Banish your troubles — enjoy care-free health—conquer those pains by starting a course of Kalzana to-day. Ask for the free sample and interesting booklet by Dr. H. Umber, containing a wealth of medical advice in connection with the Health Problems of Women. Fill in and post the coupon to-day.

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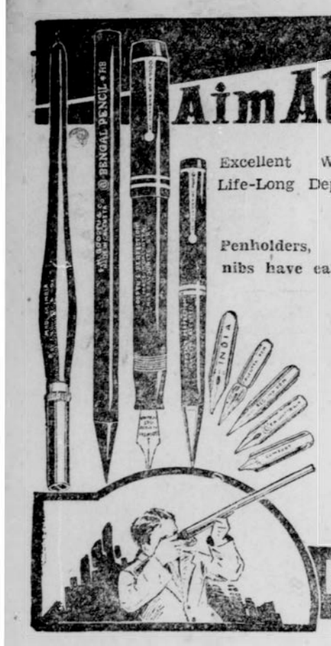

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GRUESOME FIND AT CINEMA GATE

Aged Man Lying In Pool Of Blood With Throat Cut

An aged Muslim was found, with his throat cut from ear to ear, lying on a mattress in the passage of the Alexandra Cinema Bellasis Road, Byculla, at about 10-30 on Monday.

The Manager of the Cinema, who found the Muslim lyng in a pool of blood, telephoned to the Nagpada Police and on discovering that the victim of the dastardly act was still alive, he was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he is lying in a precarious condition.

The Police are carrying on enquiries to unearth the mystery.

It appears that the Manager of the Alexandra Cinema situated at Kamatipura, was coming out of his residence at about 10-30 a.m. to-day, when he was aghast to see the aged Muslim lying in a pool of blood in the passage on the ground floor of the Cinema.

Believing that the Muslim, whom he recognised as Mohemad Ali, a Bohra, who was previously employed in the Cinema, had died, the Manager immediately telephoned to the Nagpada Police station and Inspector Cooper and other officers rushed to the scene.

On arrival the police discovered that the man who was aged 60, was still alive, though his throat had been cut from ear to ear. His head was placed on a Prayer rug, and the body was facing towards Mecca. The clothes were dripping with blood.

The Police rushed the injured man to the J. J. Hospital, where he is at present lying in a precarious condition.

Forther enqhiries go to show that the man had been previously working in the Alexandra Cinema was at present occupying a room behind the balcony on the first floor of the Cinema. No blood was found in his room nor on the steps leading from his room to the ground floor.

Pools of blood were noticed near the prayer mattress and a razor was also found near the mattress.

The police took charge of six letters, which were found in the pocket of the aged victim, two of which were addressed to the Commissioner of Police marked "Private" and two to friends at Calcutta, the fifth one to the Proprietor of the Cinema and the last to another friend. The contents of the letters, which were sealed is not known.

It is believed that the man came down from his room in the morning and after prayers cut his own throat with a razor. The motive is not yet known and the Nagpada police are carrying on enquiries.

C. D. PRISONERS FROM KARNATAK

Several Not Yet Released

Mr. Maganbhai I. Patel, President Poona Cantonment Congress Committee, writes:—

Mr. Mahavir Motilal Pardeshi, Secretary of the Poona Cantonment Congress Committee, was released from the Yeravda Central Prison on Sunday. He was arrested on January 25, 1932 and was sentenced to four years' imprisonment under the Emergency Act, before the expiry of the date of his sentence.

He said that there are still about 35 political prisoners in "C" Class in the Yeravda Prison, some of whom are undergoing sentences of 8 years' imprisonment from Dharwar and Belgaon Districts.

DIRECTORS FOR IMPERIAL BANK

At a meeting of the local shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India convened for the purpose of electing two directors on Monday.

Mr. R. Chinoy and Mr. H. B. Moore were re-elected as directors of the Bank.

The Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund has reached the total of Rs. 58,78,891-9.

A very largely attended meeting of All-India Muslim Unity Board was held on Sunday in Lucknow under the presidency of Nawab Ismail Khan of Meerut. The meeting lasted till midnight without coming to a definite decision on any question.

With every tube of Listerine tooth paste that you buy in Bombay you can now get a Mickey Mouse or a Minnie Mouse Mask free for the kiddies.

The Mickey Mouse Masks were first introduced in England by the Lambert Pharmacal Co. through arrangement with Walt Disney, creator of Mickey Mouse.

Mickey Mouse have only recently been introduced in India, first in Madras, then in Calcutta, Delhi, Lahore and Karachi and now in Bombay.

MR. I. S. HAJI

Bombay's New Magistrate

Mr. I. S. Haji, Bar-at-Law, who has been appointed to act for Mr. G. R. Khairaz as Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon comes from a well-known Ismaili Khoja family which was the first to come in contact with the first Aga Khan when he arrived in Sindh in 1842.

Mr. Haji's grandfather was appointed the first Vazir to the present Aga Khan's father and continued to manage the affairs of the Ismaili Jamat when the present Aga Khan succeeded his father at the age of 8. The Vazir was a notable figure in his day and so endeared himself to his community that he was popularly known as "Gulloo Vazir."

Khan Bahadur Dr. Haji, the father of Mr. I S Haji, was specially selected from Sindh to study Veterinary Science in Bombay and was appointed Deputy Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department, Sindh. At the time of his retirement he was one of the most popular "Vets" and an influential Government officer. He went to London in 1924 as the representative of the Khairpur State at the Wembley Exhibition. The news soon after of his sudden death in London was received by his many friends with profound grief.

Connection With Sindh.

Since 1842 Mr. Haji's family has been "closely" connected with the welfare of Sindh and when the vacancy of the post of Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sindh occurred, the Ismaili Khoja community anticipated that Mr. Haji would be sent there to forge another link in the chain of valuable services rendered to Government by his parents.

Mr. Haji who received his early education in Sindh and Karachi showed very great promise early in life and was selected by the Aga Khan as a special student deserving of every encouragement and was sent to London for higher studies. Before he left the shores of India he took a keen interest in the welfare of his community and took a leading part in the inauguration of the Muslim University at Aligarh.

Soon after he was sent to London in 1914 the Great War broke out and Mr. Haji temporarily abandoned his studies and joined the Indian Volunteers Ambulance Corp, which was organised by Mahatma Gandhi. He was selected for service on the Hospital ships and and sent to France. For his services rendered during that period he was awarded three medals.

His Degrees.

On resuming his studies in London he was called to the Bar in 1917, taking first class in Hindu and Mahomedan Law. Soon after he took the degree of B.Sc. in Economics and Political Science in the London University. He received his training under Prof. J. H. Morgan, the great constitutional lawyer and also under Prof. Graham Wallace who lectured in Public Administration.

Returning to India in 1919 he took his Sanad in the Bombay High Court and very soon established a good practice. He was briefed in many important cases in Bombay and the Mofussil and was the legal adviser of the Western India Automobile Association.

Mr. Haji also took a keen interest in civic affairs and was a member of the first Reform Council. He distinguished himself in the debates and piloted two important adjournment motions. The first related to the firing at Matiari in Sindh and the other to the arrest of a member of the Council. As a result of these the Government appointed an independent Committee to inquire into the firing at Matiari, and in the second, the Home Member agreed to release the member concerned. He was also on two important Committees which dealt with the amendment to the Gambling Act and the Bombay Municipal Act. He was a Member of the Franchise Committee and took a leading part in its deliberations.

Destined For Higher Office?

As a member of the Khoja Council which manages the affairs of the Ismaili Khoja community in Bombay he has rendered yeoman service and was chiefly instrumental in arranging a benefit performance under the patronage of the Aga Khan in aid of Mrs. Blackwell's Committee for the H. O. H Fete.

Mr. Haji's temporary elevation to the Bench will no doubt pave the way for the realisation of the hopes entertained by his community in Sindh.

MOTOR FATALITY AT PAREL

B. B. & C. I. Driver Knocked Down By Car

A shocking motor fatality occurred on Sunday night on the De Lisle Road, when a B.B. and C.I. Electric Train-driver was killed.

It appears that Car No. Y-7150, belonging to an ex-Police Sergeant Luckman, and being driven at about 8-30 p.m. on Sunday by Mr. Hibbert, an Accountant in the Dunlop Tyre Company, got out of control and knocked down Frank Pereira, the B.B. and C.I. electric train driver, who was returning to the Railway Blocks at Parel after finishing his duty.

The Car, after knocking down Pereira, mounted the footpath, and collided with the De Lisle Rd. Bridge wall.

Pereira, who was seriously injured, was immediately removed to the K.E.M. Hospital, where he died on Monday morning.

From enquiries made, it transpires that the Car belongs to ex-Sergeant Luckman. Both Mr. Luckman and Mr. Hibbert had been to Khandala on a drive and were returning home in the evening. Mr. Hibbert was driving the car.

At about 8-30 p.m. the car was proceeding along the De Lisle Rd. Just as the car came on the Bridge, Mr. Pereira was, it is alleged, crossing the road. The driver of the car, it is further alleged, got confused and in trying to avoid the man, swerved to the left and after knocking him down, dashed against the wall of the Bridge.

The wind-screens of the car were smashed and Mr. Luckman also received some injuries.

Pereira was removed to the K.E.M. Hospital, while Luckman was taken to the E.G. Hospital. Pereira died in hospital.

On hearing of the accident, Inspector Bird and Deputy-Inspector Raja of the De Lisle Road Police Station, hurried to the spot and carried on enquiries.

The inquest was opened on Monday morning and adjourned till August 30th for further Police enquiries into the accident.

Mr. Husseinbhai Mahomedbhai Hajibhai Laljee, a prominent businessman of Bombay and manager of a salt works at Aden, left for Aden on Saturday.

THANA MOVE TO FIGHT MALARIA

Temporary Dispensaries To Be Opened In District

THANA, August 20.

The question of opening temporary dispensaries to fight malaria in villages in Thana District was the subject of keen discussion at a meeting of the General Board of the District Local Board of Thana, and it was resolved to open such dispensaries.

In this connection it was recalled that every year mostly from September to November agriculturists and labourers in villages in Thana District suffered from Malaria and those patients could not get the benefit of dispensaries at far-off taluka-places.

Another resolution endorsing the resolution of the School Board to the effect that inferior servants like peons who are not entitled to Provident Fund should get a pension after a fixed service, was passed.

A third resolution was passed sanctioning Rs. 500 for providing water for drinking in Tarapor village in Palghar Taluka.—United Press.

BATTLE ROYAL IN CHAMBER

Tairsee And Husseinbhai Fight For Seat In Council

There was brisk polling at the election of a representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, to the Bombay Legislative Council, which took place at the office of the Chamber on Monday.

There are two candidates in the field contesting for one seat. They are Mr. Husseinbhai A. Lalji and Mr. L.R. Tairsee, both of whom have served on the Committee of the Chamber for several years now.

It will be remembered that the representatives of the Chamber in the Legislatures were withdrawn during the Civil Disobedience movement as a protest against the repressive policy of the Government.

The resolution was recently rescinded and the Chamber decided to enter the Legislature, in view of the changed political situation.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE

Mr. Maheshbhai Kashibhai Amin, a Landlord of Nadia in Kaira District, it is understood, will contest the non-Mahomedan seat in the Legislative Assembly from the Northern Division Constituency on independent ticket.—A.P

TO MEN & WOMEN OF ALL AGES—ESPECIALLY THOSE OVER FORTY

No Vitality

Is this you?

Under Indian conditions, with excessive heat prevailing over a great part of the year, vitality is frequently at low ebb. You always feel tired and everything is an effort.

No vitality—too nervy to relax properly and rest—too exhausted to work, to read, to concentrate—easily overcome with the heat? If this is you, start taking "Phyllosan" to-day!

Soon you will be sleeping better, enjoying your food and your recreation. You will become more vital. "Phyllosan" brings about this change because it has a profoundly revitalising effect upon the whole human organism.

"Phyllosan" is prepared under the direction of E. Buergi, M.D., Professor of Medicine at the University of Berne. Containing no deleterious chemicals, no alcohol, no animal fats, "Phyllosan" is pleasant to take and perfectly harmless in any dose. Just two tablets three times a day, before meals. But take them regularly and the results will astonish you.

Start taking "PHYLLOSAN" (Pronounced FIL-O-SAN) Regd.

TO-DAY!

To revitalise your Blood, rejuvenate your Arteries, correct your Blood Pressure, fortify your Heart, strengthen your Nerves, and increase all your Physical and Vital Forces—*irrespective of age.*

Sold by all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

Issued by Natural Chemicals Ltd.

Sports Jottings From Here and There

"Plot Thickens" In Calcutta Football Impasse

(By J. C. MAITRA).

WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE IMPASSE?

Reports from Calcutta go to show that the Whistling Fraternity of that place have taken a bold stand against the onslaught of Major-General Bethell, the G. O. C. of the Presidency and Assam District, and the O.C.'s of the Durham Light Infantry and the King's Royal Rifle Corps. That is the only stand that a self-respecting body could take. They rightly assert that the impasse was the creation of the two teams themselves. As a disciplined body of men the military teams should have bowed down to the ruling of the I.F.A. Council and played through the deciding match.

A BAD EXAMPLE OF DISCIPLINE.

By flouting the decision of the ruling body, the Durhams and the K.R.R., led by their G.O.C. have thrown all manner of discipline to the winds and have set an extremely bad example. As I remarked in a previous article, this is, perhaps, the first instance in the history of any important tournament when the final match was abandoned owing to the refusal of the finalists to complete their engagement. If such insubordination were allowed to go unchallenged and unpunished, I am afraid, no tournament in the country would be safe.

GENERAL BETHELL'S KNOWLEDGE QUESTIONED.

The Council of the Calcutta Referees' Association "gravely doubts whether Major-General Bethell has sufficient technical knowledge of the game of football to criticise the referees". I am surprised at the temerity of the Calcutta referees! They ought to have known by now that the rank and position of the General gives him all the knowledge and authority to pronounce judgments on all and sundry, let alone these referees. It is only a person of his rank and position can expect his opinion to be honoured. Whether he saw two games in a season or not at all is another matter!

I.F.A. COUNCIL HUMBLED.

The Referees regret the final decision of the I.F.A. Council. I do not wonder at it. The rulers of Calcutta football accepted the referees' verdict on the final match and ordered a re-play. But when the military authorities threw back that decision to their face, they quietly gulped it down. Because they were afraid that if they took a strong action against the recalcitrant teams, the Army authorities might order a general boycott of Calcutta football.

NON-CO-OPERATION IN AIR.

That would be against the interest of Calcutta football. It goes without saying that the military teams are always a paying proposition. If they non-co-operate, Calcutta football will lose a good deal of its spectacular value and also a position of its financial returns. Is that any reason why the I.F.A. should have encouraged flagrant indiscipline and pocketted glaring insults? The fun or rather the irony of it all is that I.F.A. Council instead of taking the only logical step open to them, went out of their way to administer a doze of reproach to the long-suffering referees.

THE REFEREES HIT BACK.

The C.R.A. met in a conclave and decided to give vent to their feelings in a most clear and unmistakable manner. Mr. B. Magnoni, the Chairman, said that the time had come for the C.R.A. to assert themselves. They were not going to take orders or unjustified criticism from anybody. Major-General Bethell, he said, is not competent to criticise Calcutta referees and in their protest to the I.F.A. they must say so. It was unsporting of the two regiments to withdraw. By his letter General Bethell had spoilt the discipline of Calcutta football.

A UNANIMOUS VOICE

Several other speakers voiced the same feelings and I am glad that there was no difference of opinion between the Indian and European members. They pointed out that the I.F.A. Council themselves had expressed their sense of appreciation of the services rendered by the referees previously. How could they so suddenly change their opinion? The referees admit that there is room for improvement in their midst and they were quite willing to make further efforts to reach greater efficiency.

C. F. C's BOMBSHELL

The I. F. A. Council met and after some discussion, decided to circularise all the members regarding the matters in dispute. In this connection it is reported that the representative of the Calcutta Football Club which is a counterpart of the "Mighty Atoms of Waudby Road," expressed strong disapproval of the attitude of the Calcutta Referees Association. It seems that he went to the length of proposing that this "insubordinate" body which is by the way, an adjunct of the I.F.A. should be throttled out of existence—the surest way of getting rid of an uncomfortable critic!

THE I.F.A. IN A DILEMMA

The I.F.A. has been placed between the two horns of a dilemma. On the one hand, they find themselves accused by the referees of weak-kneed submission to Military threats, and on the other, by high military authorities, of incompetent management of affairs As it is, they have in a measure admitted that referring in general had not been as good as it should be. And they proposed to get over it by introducing the dual system of refereeing and by importing two professional referees from England next season. The Army authorities appear to be satisfied with this assurance.

REFEREES FEEL SOLD AWAY

But their trouble does not end there. In fact, it begins at that point. The referees are perfectly justified in feeling that they have been sold away at the threat from high quarters. All their disinterested services have been set at nought. Instead of suppressing and condemning indiscipline, they have willy-nilly encouraged it. It would be to their crowning glory if they dissolved the Referees Association now.

NO SUPPORT TO INCOMPETENCY

I am not one of those who would support incompetency even for the sake of prestige. I hold no brief for the Calcutta Referees Association. If the Calcutta referees are not competent enough, let the authorities there take proper measures to improve them. It is their business. But I cannot countenance insubordination and indiscipline from whatever quarter they may come. In truth, I am of opinion that the higher the quarter the more severe should be the punishment. Because it is they who set the example.

FIGHT FOR DISCIPLINE AND HONOUR

By disregarding the decision of the I.F.A. Council, the military authorities have poured ridicule and shame on the heads of that August body. It will not do for the latter to play the military tune, however discordant it is. They must strike the right note, though unpleasant it may be in the ears of some, and resuscitate their position and authority in the eyes of the world. I do not think that any European-managed Association would have brooked this insult with any degree of complacency. The I.F.A. must realise that harmony obtained at the expense of discipline and prestige is not worth a moment's purchase. Will they take courage in both hands and stand up in defence of their honour?

Shrimant Raghunathrao Shankarrao, Chief of Bhor State who celebrated his 12th Anniversary of rule on Saturday last.

BHOR STATE

12th Anniversary Of Accession Of Ruler

(From A Correspondent)

A State Durbar was held at Bhor on Saturday last to commemorate the 12th Annivtrsary of the accession to the Gadi of Shrimant Raghunathrao Shankarrao.

After the ruler had taken his seat on the dias with the Yuvaraj and the two younger princes, the Dewan Saheb read the report for the previous year from which the following are interesting features:—

Completion and official opening of the Laxmi Bai Bridge by the Agent to the Governor-General.

Complete agreement between the Durbar and the Central Government regarding the territory of the State submerged under water by the construction of the Lloyd Dam.

Presentation of the Durbar's case before the Joint Parliamentary Select Committee in London.

Official recognition of untouchability has been abolished. Free Primary Education to all.

A surplus Budget.

And a splendid example set by the Chief in taking a fixed income from the State revenues and a moderate one at that.

22 RUNS FOR 10 WICKETS

Hyderabad Cricket Match Record

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Aug. 20.

In a League Match of the Cricket Tournament organised by the Hyderabad State Cricket Association, Raisath Ali Mirza, a slow-bowler of the City College, set up a local record by taking all the ten wickets of the opponents for 22 runs.—United Press.

Men and Women range themselves into three classes or orders of intelligence. You can tell the lowest class by their habit of talking about nothing else but 'persons'; the next by the fact that their habit is always to talk about 'things'; the highest by their preference for the discussion of 'ideas'.—Henry Thomas Buckle.

"Organised Help To Village Industries"

"This Is True, Fruitful, 100 p. c. Swadeshi", Writes Gandhiji In "Harijan"

We publish below a contribution by [illegible] latest issue of the "Harijan".

DEFINITION OF SWADESHI.

"Early in the year, if not immediately after my convalescence last year, I was called upon by those who were interested in Swadeshi to frame a definition so as to answer the many difficulties that faced them. I had to bear in mind the various shades of Swadeshi in textiles I put together the definitions that were suggested. I had correspondence with Shri Shivarao and Shri Jalbhai Naoroji as well as others. I failed te frame a definition that would suit all cases and found that it was impossible to frame an exhaustive definition.

As I was travelling far and wide, I had the opportunity of observing, things and of seeing how Swadeshi organisations were functioning. I came to the conclusion that the existing practice was an unconscious fraud upon the public and that many workers of ability were wasting their energy in a vain effort. They were practising self-deception. This strong language, whilst it correctly describes my mental attitude, is not intended to cast any reflection whatsoever upon the workers in Swadeshi organisations. They were doing their best without realizing that they werre moving in a vicious circle and labouring under self-deception.

USELESS EXHIBITIONS.

Let me explain what I mean. We were holding exhibitions of things that were in no need of special help or of advertisement for their sale. In their case, our interposition can either stimulate the prices of their wares or set up unhealthy rivalries between flourishing but competing firms.

We may profess to gratuitously help textile, sugar and rice mills and, respectively, kill the village spinning wheel, the handloom and their product, khadi, the village cane crusher and its product, the vitamin-laden and nourishing gud or molasses, and the hand-pounder and its product, unpolished rice, whose pericarp, which holds the vitamins, is left intact by these pounders.

Our clear duty is, therefore, to investigate the possibility of keeping in existence the village wheel, the village crusher and the village pounder, and, by advertising their products, discovering their qualities, ascertaining the condition of the workers and the number displaced by the power-driven machinery and discovering the methods of improving them, whilst retaining their village character, to enable them to stand the competition of the mills. How terribly and criminally we have neglected them!

PROTECTION FOR VILLAGE INDUSTRIES.

Here there is no antagonism to the textile or the sugar or the rice mills. Their products must be preferred to the corresponding foreign products. If they were in danger of extinction from foreign competition, they should receive the needed support. But they stand in no such need. They are flourishing in spite of foreign competition. What is needed is protection of the village crafts and the workers behind them from the crushing competition of the power-driven machinery, whether it is worked in India or in foreign lands. It may be that khadi, gud and unpolished rice have no intrinsic quality and that they should die. But, except for khadi, not slightest effort has been made, so far as I am aware, to know anything about the fate of the tens of thousands of villagers, who were earning their livelihood through crushing cane and pounding rice. Surely, there is in this work enough for an army of patriots. The reader will say, 'but this is very difficult work'. I admit. But it is most important and equally interesting, I claim that this is true, fruitful and cent per cent. Swadeshi.

But I have as yet merely touched the fringe of the question. I have merely sampled three big organised industries and shown how voluntary Swadeshi agencies need to concentrate their attention solely on the corresponding unorganised village industries that are dying for want of voluntary and intelligent, organised help.

EVERY OUNCE "WORK" TELLS.

There are numberless other village, and even town, craft that need public support, if they are to live and thus maintain the thousands of poor artisans depending upon them for their daily bread. Every ounce of work in this direction tells. Every hour given to this work means the sustenance of some deserving workers.

It is my certain conviction that, if work is done on a systematic basis in this direction, the department doing it will become self-supporting, new talent will be stimulated, the educated as well as the uneducated unemployed will find honourable employment without displacing anyone, and crores will be added yearly to the wealth of this country, which is getting progressively impoverished.

Here is enough profitable and entertaining work, and to spare, for all the Swadeshi Leagues put together. The recent resolution of the Working Committee on "Swadeshi" means all this and much more. It provides limitless work for the creative genius in this country."

Islam At The Turning Point

AGA KHAN'S MESSAGE TO HIS CO-RELIGIONISTS

"The world of Islam to-day is at a turning point of its history. The Middle-Ages are over and either Islam must now go forward or be added to the other might have-beens of history," says H. H the Aga Khan in a message to the Islamic world.

His Highness continues: "The Muslims must now awake and taking their example from the glorious life and the marvellous teachings of the Holy Prophet, build their spiritual and religious faith on Mohammed and work for the development in Science, Knowledge and Politics, and social advancement along the lines of the most progressive races of mankind.

"We must accept his Divine Mesage as the channel of our union with the Absolute and the Infinite, and once our spiritual faith is firmly established fearlessly go-forward by self-sacrifice by courage and by application to raise the scientific, the economic the political, and social position of the Muslims to a place of equality with Christian Europe and America.

BE IN VANGUARD

"Our social customs, our daily work, our constant efforts must be tuned up, must be brought into line with the highest form of possible civilisation. At its greatest period Islam was at the head of science, was at the head of knowledge, was in the advance line of political philosophical and literary thought.

To-day we are in our Middle-Ages. We must get out of it, and begin our new era with strength and with will-power for the coming development of our people.

"The Muslim world can today be divided into two general parts: One consists of the vast Muslim population living under European, and other non-Muslim rule, and the other consists of the independent Muslim states of Arabia, Afghanistan, Egypt, and Turkey.

"Now where we are under foreign rule we can immediately by imitating as the Japanese have done, as also by keeping our own spiritual and our highest intellectual character intact, just as the Japanese have done, learn directly from the races that rule us those secrets of social and intellectual powers which have made Europe so strong and so progressive.

"Where we are in an Independent position, intensive culture, intensive education of the youth, intensive imitation if you like, should be our programme, but always, as in the case of Japan, keeping the highest moral, emotional and spiritual development in view. With that we can go forward and carry out reforms carry out political and economic development, carry out, above all, a scientific culture which will place us on the same level as the European race.

"In cases like India, in countries like Java, Morrocco and Africa we can immediately learn from our European fellow-subjects, or rulers, if you prefer so to call them, these secrets of power over nature, of scientific and economic, and industrial development, which has made Europe so powerful.

"Along these lines, my fellow Muslims, I implore you, I beg of you, to work for the advancement of the whole world of Islam, but never forget our spiritual debt to our Holy Prophet."

BONTHRON TURNS TABLES ON LOVELOCK

American Defeats New Zealander In 1,500 Metres

(SPECIAL CABLE)

PARIS, Aug. 20.

The Americans won a remarkable triumph at the International Athletic meeting at the Colombes Stadium. They won all the twelve events, the chief feature being the return contest between the American Bonthron and the New Zealander Lovelock for the 1,500 metres.

Lovelock had thrice previously defeated Bonthron, but the American turned the tables on this occasion and won by 3 yards in 3 minutes 57 seconds.

Bonthron told Reuter that this was probably his last race and he would be taking up a business career.

MISS JACOBS RETAINS U. S. SINGLES TITLE

Also Wins Doubles With Miss Palfrey As Partner

(SPECIAL CABLE)

FOREST HILLS, Aug. 20

Miss Helen Jacobs has retained the Women's Singles tittle beating Miss Sarah Palfrey 6-1, 6-4. Miss Jacobs chopped her way to victory She sent over a mixture of shots which Miss Palfrey was uable to solve and netted.

Miss Jacobs' deadly service and her ability to pull up and win games after trailing love 40, disheartened Miss Palfrey.

In the Final of the Women's Doubles Miss Jacobs and Miss Palfrey beat Miss Babcock and Mlle Andrus 4-6, 6-3, 6-4.

25,000 DOLLARS TO TURN PROFESSIONAL

Tempting Offer Made To Mrs. Moody And Miss Jacobs

(SPECIAL CABLE)

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.

Mrs. Wills Moody and Miss Jacobs have received an offer of 25,000 dollars each with the option of a 25 per cent share of the gate receipts to turn professional.

Mrs. Wills Moody has not replied. Miss Jacobs said she had not planned to turn professional.

DR. NERURKAR TO GET 5 YEARS' EXTENSION

Dr. Mehta's Resolution For Reappointment Of Executive Health Officer Adopted By Corporation

Dr. J. S. Nerurkar, Executive Health Officer, was given a further extension of five years by the Municipal Corporation on Monday by an overwhelming majority.

A few Councillors opposed the resolution and urged the House to retire Dr. Nerurkar who was already 58 years old but the argument did not prevail before the majority who were supported by the Municipal Commissioner.

REAPPOINTMENT PROPOSAL

Dr. S. P. Mehta moved the adoption of the Medical Relief Committee's report to reappoint Dr. Nerurkar as Executive Health Officer for a further period of five years from 2nd February 1935 subject to confirmation of the appointment by the Government of Bombay. Dr. Mehta spoke from his personal experience that Dr. Nerurkar had carried out his duties very efficiently and effected retrenchment without lowering efficiency of his department.

Dr. A. J. Alban DeSouza seconded the proposition.

"OUT OF ORDER"

Mr. E R Hirjibehdin raised a point of order that since the Corporation had passed a resolution to compulsorily retire employees when they attained 55 years of age, the proposition before the house was out of order.

ON INDIVIDUAL MERITS

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh said the Corporation had passed that resolution subject to the reappointment of officers on individual merits. He cited cases of the Municipal auditors who were nearly 60 years old now.

A CLEAR RESOLUTION

Mr. M. A. Karanjawalla also thought that the resolution of the Corporation was quite clear and that Dr. Nerurkar should be made to retire compulsorily since he had already passed 58th year.

Mr. V N Vedak, Mr. L G Pradhan and Mr. A. Soares also supported Mr. Hirjibehdin and Mr. Karanjawala.

RULED IN ORDER

The Mayor ruled that the proposition was in order since the appointment was to be made by the Corporation.

Mr. B. G. Parelkar opposed the proposition and urged the House to be consistent and not to make any distinction between poor employees and a big officer. If an ordinary employee attained his 55th year, they expected him to retire. Likewise he submitted they should ask Dr. Nerurkar also to retire.

Mr. K F Nariman pointed out that even in the executive officers the age limit was 60 whereas Dr. Nerurkar would be 64 if five years' extension was given to him.

MORE EFFICIENT INDIANS

Mr. E R Hirjibehdin said the Municipal Commissioner had not placed facts and figures in regard to the economy exercised by Dr. Nerurkar and also in regard to his efficiency. It would be inhuman for them to reappoint Dr. Nerurkar who was already old in his 58th year. There were a number of capable Indians who would take up his post and carry out the duty as efficiently or perhaps more efficiently than Dr. Nerurkar. He knew of hundreds of cases where complaints against the Health Department were only acknowledged and not attended.

Mr. S. B. Awar supported the resolution and said old age was no bar to efficiency.

Dr. G V Deshmukh said in Dr. Nerurkar's regime, infant mortality was reduced and health of the city was maintained which was well spoken of even by the foreign travellers.

"INVITE APPLICATIONS"

Mr. A Soares moved an amendment to record the report of the Medical Relief Committee recommending Dr. Nerurkar to reappoint for a period of five years and the Municipal Commissioner be requested to invite applications for the post.

Mr. M A Karanjawala seconded the amendment.

TO TAKE 2 YEARS LEAVE?

The Municipal Commissioner said, in the last ten years retrenchment to the tune of Rs. 10 lacs was effected by the Health Department. Dr. Nerurkar did not wish to work beyond 60 years and he was authorised to state that he intended to take leave of two years from now prior to retirement, that is he would positively retire in August 1937.

AMENDMENT LOST

At this stage closure was moved and the amendment was taken to a division which was lost by 39 votes against 17 votes.

The original proposition was carried by 35 votes against 8.

The Corporation then adjourned till 28th instant.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Sravan Shud 11, 1990
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 10, 1353.
Parsi: Aspandad 19, 1303.
Sunrise 6h. 21m.
Sunset: 7h 3m.
High Water: 9-24; 20 48
Low Water: 1-48; 15-37
Improvements Trust Committee, 4-10 p.m.
University of Bombay, Annual Convocation, H E. the Chancellor presiding, 5 30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 22

Bombay University Senate, 1 p m

BANDRA MUNICIPAL ELECTION

Mr. Madhavlal M. Bhatt, a prominent resident of Khar, is standing as a candidate for the forthcoming Municipal elections to be held at Bandra in the month of October next.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per S.S. "Rawalpindi" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p m. on Thursday the 23rd instant.

SACRED POOJA

Swami Sadhanananda's sacred Laksha Archana Pooja to Sri Raja Rejeswari will be completed to-day.

Devotees may visit Pooja to-day between 7 a.m. and 10 p.m. at No. 1 Jadhav Bhuvan Next to Dr. Krishnan's Dispensary Matunga G.I.P.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Dr. Socrates Noronha will deliver a lecture on "Social Hygine".

The members of the class will visit the Bai Avabai Framji Petit Parsee Girls' Orphanage, Bandra, on Friday the 24th instant at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

ENGLISH MAILS

The outward P. and O. Mail steamer "Rawalpindi" with the Mails from London of 9th instant arrived at Aden at 5 a.m. on the 19th idem and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m. on Thursday the 23rd instant.

The "Rawalpindi" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 11 p.m. the same day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranchi" with the mails from Bombay of the 17th instant arrived at Port Said at 10 p.m. on the 19th instant and left there at 2 a.m. the following day.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Tamahoko Maru" left Colombo on August 17 and is due to arrive in Bombay to-day (August 21.)

Steamer Clan Alpine left Suez on the evening of Thursday August 16.

Clan Line Steamer Clan Macquarrie arrived at London on the 14th evening.

CENOTAPH FOR KALISHANKAR

To give effect to the Congress Resolution, the Kalishankar Bajpai Memorial Committee have resolved to raise a Cenotaph in his memory at Worli—where he (the Late Bajpai) was putting up, and where the ensuing Sessions of the Congress will be meeting, sometime during the Congress week.

The Memorial Committee is in communication and seeking the collaboration of the B.P.C.C. and Sri Kanya Kubja Mandal, Bombay.

NOTE TO SCHOOLS
CONCESSION RATES FOR STUDENTS WILL BE ALLOWED PROVIDED ACCOMMODATION IS RESERVED IN ADVANCE FOR
SPECIAL MATINEE
At 4 p. m.
THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
4TH CROWDED WEEK OF
"TARZAN and his MATE"
with
JOHNNY WEISSMULLER
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE—"We are Not Dressing". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Viva Villa". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Tarzan and His Mate". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
KRISHNA—"Suvarna Mandir". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gulsanovar". Time as usual.
MINERVA—"Mahananda" Daily at 5-30, 8, and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Ambrish". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
SUPER—"Dancing Girl". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m
PALACE—"Madame Butterfly". Daily at 4,6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Range Feud" and "Fighting Marshal". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Dilara". Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p.m
CARLTON—"Mandalay". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"3 on a Honeymoon" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Indian Selected Hour. 1-0 p.m. Bombay Market: Available rates. European Lunch Time Music. 2 p.m. Relay from Rotary Club. "Message of Dante".

5-15 p.m. Bombay University Convocation. 6-45 p.m. 'Sporting Topics" By Tony Manor. 7-15 p.m. Dance music. Columbia Records 8-45 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin in English and Hindi 9-45 p.m Light music Dinkerrao Amembal 12 30 p.m. Close down.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7 p.m. Time signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin. 7-15 p.m. The Torquay Municipal Orchestra, relayed from the Pavilion, Torquay. 8-15 The Coventry Repertory Theatres Company present scenes from Shakespeare Comedies. 8-45 p.m. The Old Days—On Board a Naval Troopship, a talk by Mr. Jorry Nunn. 9 p.m. England v. Australia Fifth Cricket Test Match: An eye-witness account of the day's play by Howard Marshall, relayed from the Oval, London. 9-10 p.m. A concert by Portland String Quartet. 9-45 p.m. Dance music. 10-30 p.m. News Bulletin 10-45 p.m. Operatic (Celebrity) programme (gramophone records). 10-55 p.m. England v. Australia—Fifth Cricket Test Match; An eye-witness account of the day's play by Howard Marshall, relayed from the Oval, London. 11-05 p.m. A recital by Scott Malcolm and Reginald Godden.

CHANDRASHANKER VAN PRAVESH UTSAV

The Chandrashanker Van Pravesh Utsav will be observed shortly under the Presidentship of Justice Faiz Tybji. Casket will be presented by Mrs. Faiz Tybji. For date, time, place and speakers will be announced tomorrow.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Trains	Arrivals H.M
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9 00
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 25
Poona Mail	11 40
Punjab Mail	13 15
Nagpur Express	14 40
Poona Fast Passenger	16 00
Poona Express	19 10
Allahabad Express	20 45
	Departures.
Allahabad Express	7 15
Poona Express	8 00
Poona Fast Passenger	12 00
Madras Express	13 45
Poona Mail	15 30
Punjab Mail	16 05
Deccan Queen	17 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	17 30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21 15
Nagpur Express	21 30
Madras Mail	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.

Mail, Express and Passenger trains Arrivals at Bombay Central.

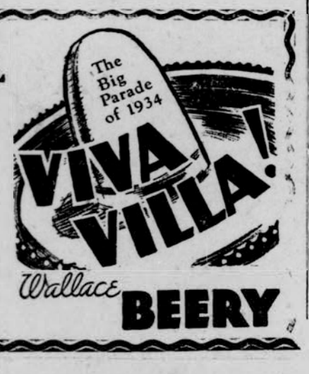
		H.M
No. 8	Up Passenger	5 35
No. 20	Up Delhi Express	6 00
No. 2	Up Gujarat Mail	6 45
No. 10	Up Kathiawar Mail	7 50
*No. 4	Up Frontier Mail	8 55
No. 12	Up Passenger	14 50
No. 16	Up Kathiawar Express	19 05
No. 6	Up Passenger	20 55

Departures from Bombay Central

		H.M
No. 15	Down Kathiawar Express	8 45
No. 9	Down Passenger	8 55
No. 11	Down Passenger	13 35
No. 1	Down Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3	Down Frontier Mail	21 15
No. 5	Down Kathiawar Mail	21 30
No. 19	Down Delhi Express	22 00
No. 7	Down Passenger	23 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

*On Saturday only for Passengers going to Europe 9 05

THE REGAL
3 SHOWS DAILY:
AT 4; 6-30 & 10 P.M.
The Saga of an oppressed people, who follow an inspired Leader from Slavery out into the Sunlight of FREEDOM!


(Through The Publicity Bureau.)

WOMEN OF BOMBAY HAVE
GIVEN THE LEAD.
LET THE MEN NOW
RESPOND TO THE CALL.
AND ENROL THEMSELVES AS
VOLUNTEERS OF THE CONGRESS
THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE NEEDS
2000 MEN FOR THE FORCE

Plans are being prepared to open Volunteers' training classes or Camps in the different wards of the City. Those who wish to enrol themselves as volunteers are requested to do so without further delay as the time before the Reception Committee is very short....The following are the recruiting Officers for the Wards noted against their names:—

Chief Recruiting Officer Mr. V. R. Modak.

'A' WARD.
1 Ambalal Talakchand.
2 Sardar Thaman Singh.
3 N. Karbari.
4 Haridas Bhatia.
5. H N. Bhavsar.

'B' WARD.
1 Narbairam Popat.
2 Dhirajlal Bhatt.
3 Hatim L. Darbar.
4 Kassamally Mohomadally.

'C' WARD.
1 Gajendra Shermen
2 Manibhai Sheth.
3 Bhagwandas Ghandi.
4 Bhavanbhai Jinabhai.
5 Ambaram Aditratu.
6 Kashiprasad Singh

'D' WARD.
1 R. R. Sawant
2 Manek Gandhi.
3 Gulab Shroff.
4 G. G. Mehta
5 Ratilal Shah.
6 Rajendra Shah.

'E' WARD.
1 R. K. Achrekar.

'F' WARD.
1 Venkateswar Iyer.
2 Pandit Keshavdeo Sharma.
3 Athle.

'G' WARD.
1 T. R. Naravne.
2 Pevaskar.

Volunteers are also enrolled at the Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, every day, between 5 p.m. and 7-30 p.m. (S.T.)

P. C. MEMBERSHIP SHOWS INCREASE

(THROUGH THE PUBLICITY BUREAU, RECEPTION COMMITTEE.)

The following is the further List of persons enrolled as Members of the Reception Committee:—

994	Smt. Sumitra V. Desai.
998	Sjt. G. A. Kamtekar L. Sc.
999	Sjt. Munjunatnrao M. Mundker.
1000	Sjt. Ratnakar Shivrao Samsi.
1001	Sjt. Hiralal Amrutlal Shah.
1002	Sjt. Tulsidas Mavjibhai.
1003	Sjt. Nandlal Himmatlal Puran.
1004	Sjt. Pestonjee Limjee Parekh.
1005	Sjt. Bhaishanker Prabhashanker Dave
1006	Sjt. Chunilal Krishnalal.
1007	Sjt. Chimanlal Girdharlal.
1008	Sjt. Deviprasad Paldivale.
1009	Smt. Maniben Zaverbai Sakaria
1010	Sjt. Lallubhai Moolji Mody.
1011	Sjt. Manjibhai Laxman Valodia.
1012	Sjt. Sakharam Vaman Joshi.
1013	Sjt. Rangildas Maganlal Kapadia.

LADY VOLUNTEERS' MEETING

A meeting of the lady volunteers of the 'F' Ward will be held to-morrow (Wednesday), at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sharp at the Committee's Office C/o 'F' Ward Khadi Bhandar Mankeshwar Mandir Building, Parel. Miss. Safiya Somji and Mrs. Perin Captain will be present at the meeting.

R. C. WORKING COMMITTEE To Meet To-day.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress Reception Committee will be held at the Congress House to-day. (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

'F' WARD D.C.C.

A monthly meeting of the Council of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee will be held on Tuesday the 28th instant at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's office, C/o 'F' Ward Khadi Bhandar, Mankeshwar Mandir Bldg. Parel.

4 ARRESTED FOR ALLEGED CHEATING

Fazul Haji Fathoo and three others alleged to have been involved in a cheating case were placed before the Mazagaon Police Court on Monday.

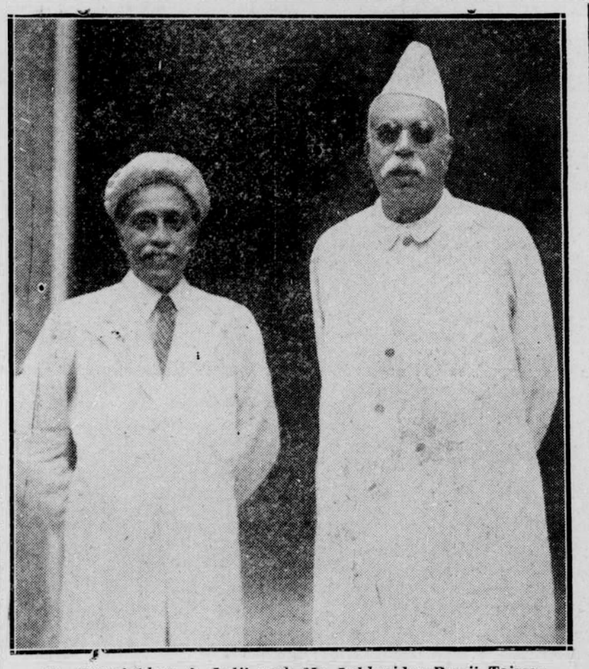
The facts of the case are that on the 18th instant Fazul Haji went to Velji Rajoo's shop and ordered groceries worth Rs. 38/3 and that after sending on the goods by cart asked the shop-owner Velji to accompany him for the money to Tardeo.

While on the way, it is alleged the first accused tried to give Velji the slip by entering a building and leaving by another exit.

This ruse however failed as Mr. Velji brought a constable and arrested the accused.

The cart was traced and the alleged accomplices who had taken charge of the goods were also arrested, on July 18. Most of the goods were recovered.

The accused have been ordered to furnish bail of Rs 50 each and one surety or will be remanded into police custody till 25th instant.



Mr. Hoosenbhoy A. Lalji and Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee who are contesting the seat for the Bombay Legislative Council from the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

NOT EASY TO LEARN DISCIPLINE

Hardikar Tells Congress Cadets Essentials Of Organisation

(Through The Publicity Bureau)

RECEPTION COMMITTEE

"Organisation" was the subject of an interesting talk given by Dr. N S Hardikar, formerly Secretary-General of the Hindustani Seva Dal, to the Cadets of the Officers Training Camp.

In the course of his lecture Dr. Hardikar said: "No machine can work without mutual co-operation. The Congress is an organisation working for the attainment of Swaraj for the country. It has been working for the last 47 years. It has done wonderful work in awakening the political consciousness of the country. But let me tell you that we are far, far down in discipline and organisation in the world. You will have to learn the methods of organisation and assimilate them yourselves and try to inculcate in others the same.

DRILL & DISCIPLINE

The most essential part of organisation is discipline and drill is the coping stone of discipline. It teaches us efficiency. It teaches us methods of organisation, also. It teaches us practically everything that we want that leads to success. Drill is the foundation of all discipline in life and organisation. If there is no discipline the organisation will not run. Therefore, we must pay more attention to discipline.

NO JOKE

It is not an easy task to learn discipline. First learn discipline and then organise volunteers. If we had begun to learn this in the past years we would already have become a disciplined nation. You should feel sorry at the way our work has gone on. Forty-nine years for a people of 30 crores is no joke. Therefore, I will appeal to you to keep your eyes and ears open in the field of work and understand how to organise.

THE TASK AHEAD

In a volunteer organisation the first essential part is discipline. I urge you to keep this fact in mind that discipline is the most essential part in organisation. Discipline must be there if an organisation is to be conducted on efficient lines."

The speaker in conclusion impressed upon the cadets that the burden was on their shoulders to make the ensuing Congress session a success. He asked the Officers to maintain the strictest discipline during the camp hours and at the time of the session.

Strikers' Demands "Not In Furtherance Of Trade Dispute"

RAO SAHEB PATWARDHAN'S CROSS-EXAMINATION ENDS

The privilege of an accused person to talk to a co-accused in the course of his trial was the subject of an interesting discussion.

The point was raised by Mr. Velinkar, who appeared for the prosecution, when he objected to Mr. Nimbkar (an accused in the case) talking to a co-accused. He said he could only give instructions to his advocate.

Mr. Kanuga, defence counsel, argued that an accused person had a right to talk to and consult his co-accused provided he did not disturb the proceedings of the Court.

The Magistrate upheld the contention of Mr. Kanuga and remarked, "It will be time enough to raise the point if the accused talked about something other than the case."

Further evidence was recorded by the Chief Presidency Magistrate Bombay on Monday in the case under the Trade Disputes Act against 8 members of the "Council of Action" of the Joint Strike Committee.

The accused are (1) Mr. A. A. Alve, (2) Mr. V. B. Karnik, (3) Miss Maniben Kara, (4) Mr. B. T. Ranadive, (5) Mr. Abdul Majid, (6) Mr. K. N. Jogiekar, (7) Mr. R. S. Nimkar and (8) Mr. S. C. Mhapankar.

The charge against the accused is that they declared, instigated or incited others to take part in or otherswrse act in furtherance of a strike which was illegal.

CAUSE OF STRIKE

At the outset Mr. Gadkari on behalf of the fourth and sixth accused asked Rao Saheb Patwardhan whether he was aware of the different issues in the disputes between the Millowners and labourers during the previous strikes. The witness was asked to state the reasons which led to the strikes prior to 1925. He stated that strikes took place almost every year and he was only concerned at that particular time for the causes which led the strike at that time. He could not at this stage say what the causes were for the strikes which took place in 1925.

The Magistrate intervened at this stage and observed that the court was only concerned with the strike which took place in April 1934. The Court had only to see whether the demands were within the Trade Disputes Act. It was not even concerned with whether the demands were fair or unfair to the Millowners.

Answering questions to the witness about the strike of April 1934, he stated that the system of rationalisation which had been recently adopted, did not, in his opinion entail any hardship to the workers.

In further cross-examination by Mr. Gadkari the witness said that the principal cause for the strikes in 1933 was wage-cuts. There were 41 strikes in 1933 and the major portion of these were due to wage-cuts, and some were due either to rationalisation or standardisation.

Referring to the General Strike in 1934 in April, the witness said that about 80,000 workers went on strike, but he was of the opinion that not more than 10,000 of them had any real grievance which called for redress.

OUTSIDERS"

"Why do you say that "outsiders" spoiled the interests of the workers? asked Mr. Gadkari of Rao Saheb Patwardhan. "Because outsiders were not as competent as workers themselves to solve problems affecting them," was the view expressed by the witness.

Witness was then questioned about the losses suffered during the period of the General Strike. He stated that the B. E. S. and T. Company were hard hit but he was not in a position to state how much they might have lost. Besides, the Railway Companies the restaurants and grain merchants also suffered losses which witness was not in a position to estimate.

Witness was then cross-examined by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar on behalf of Mr. A. A. Alwe.

Witness admitted that the Mills in Bombay formed one industry which operated so far as their common action was concerned through the Bombay Millowners' Association. Witness did not agree that the Mills took action unless they were given a lead by their Assocation. A large majority of the Mills did not take any action against the strikers.

Witness admitted that there was a trade dispute in the industry before the declaration of the strike.

20 DEMANDS

Referring to the 20 demands put forward in the resolution of the All-India Textile Workers' Conference witness said that these demands were not really the fundamental rights of Labour as there were some demands put forward which were not in furtherance of the Trade dispute.

This concluded the examination of Rao Saheb Patwardhan.

Two more witnesses were then examined and the case was adjourned to Wednesday.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar with Mr. G. L. Walker appeared for the prosecution. Mr. C. N. Kanuga, Mr. A. R. Gadkari, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and Mr. A. Vakil defended the accused.

THREE PAPERS' BIHAR RELIEF FUND

Rs. 2,34,246 Subscribed Upto Date

Our readers have up-to-date subscribed Rs. 2,34,246-8-11 to the Three Papers' Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund. The total amount sent to the Bihar Central Relief Fund up-to-date is Rs. 2,30,904-12.

THE B. E. S. & T. Co. Ltd

Gross Receipts For July, 1934

	Bombay, Aug. 20. For July. Rupees.	Up to the end of July, 1934. Rupees.
*Electric Supply	7,87,316	57,53,806
Traction. (Trams & Omnibuses)	5,29,898	37,26,491
Increase over same period last year	1,33,616	

*Exclusive of supply to Tramways.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

City Fathers Not To Blame

The Bombay Municipal Commissioner, drawing attention to the para which appeared yesterday in these columns on automatic signalling, protests that the criticism against Municipal authorities and City-Fathers was not fair, as the provision of spotlight for traffic signalling was not their job.

In fairness to him and the City Fathers, we give his version of the story regarding negotiations for the introduction of automatic signalling. It appears that the B.E.S.T. Company approached the Bombay Municipality for permission to introduce spotlight arrangements at the traffic-point, near Charni Road Station for purposes of demonstration. The permission was granted and the experiment, the cost of which was borne by the B.E.S.T. Company, was a success.

On the basis of the success of this experiment, the Police Chief wrote to the Municipal authorities whether they would instal spotlight arrangements at important traffic-centres of the City. The latter wrote back to say that they could not shoulder the responsibility and the police would have to foot the bill for legitimate traffic facilities.

Thus, in between the rocks of Municipal and provincial finance this well-conceived scheme has been practically wrecked. It is time the Police Commissioner moved the higher authorities for finance to push forward his scheme of automatic signalling at strategic traffic centres. The average citizen has no interest in the issues involved in the technical controversy between the two Commissioners. He only desires that there should be light when he cries for light.

Imported Butter

The public of Bombay have not heard lately about the Health Department's raids on the shops selling adulterated butter and one wonders whether everything is all right in the butter market at present. While the flutter caused by the sale of adulterated butter has not yet subsided, almost every fortnight steamers coming from Australia and New Zealand and other foreign countries discharge a large quantity of butter in the Bombay docks. This butter is brought in refrigerator and kept cool till it is delivered. The Bombay agents also, as a precaution, keep it in iced boxes or refrigerators till it is sold, but some consumers complain that in not a few instances, such butter deteriorates soon after it is exposed to the air and even emits a peculiar smell. As the imported butter from foreign countries is sold cheaper than the butter manufactured in Bombay, the Health Department, in the interest of the health of the city, should analyse it and satisfy the public in regard to its purity or otherwise. A Press Note for the information of the public will to a great extent allay their fears.

Accused In Stabbing Case Bailed Out

Shanker Laxuman who was arrested in the early hours on Monday was placed before Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon on the charge of stabbing Bhagwan Yesoo Haldanker on Sunday night

It is alleged that the accused bore a private grudge against Bhagwan Yesoo who was the former's resident neighbour.

It is alleged that the latter was stabbed in a number of places.

The accused was ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 50 with one surety or in default will be remanded into police custody till 27th instant

PATHE
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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1934

NATIONALIST PARTY CONFERENCE

In his speeches at the Nationalist Party's Conference at Calcutta Pandit Malaviya expressed much grief at his having to revolt against the Congress with regard to its election policy. He said that the revolt was forced upon him by the Working Committee's resolution maintaining an attitude of neutrality towards such a vital question as the Communal Award. In other ways, too, he expressed extreme reluctance to break away from the Congress and his strong desire to make common cause with it as far as possible. But the resolutions of the Conference and some parts of the Pandit's speeches show that the common cause with the Congress is subject to many reservations. The Party is to call itself Nationalist Party but it will fight the Congress resolution on the Award "tooth and nail." It will also include several persons who are not Congressmen. As the board for selecting the Party's candidates for election will consist of the Pandit and his own nominees, it will not be difficult for him to get non-Congressmen in provided they are willing to fight the Congress resolution "tooth and nail." The Conference also calls upon the Congress Working Committee to call a meeting of the All-Indit Congress Committee to reconsider its resolution on the Award. But though the Pandit says that his views on this question are widely shared in the country, he is not prepared to requisition a meeting of the A.I.C.C. Nor has he expressed his readiness to dissolve his party if the A.I.C.C. should adopt his views. Pointedly asked what he would do if the Bombay session of the Congress adopted his views, he stated, not that the Nationalist Party would merge in the Congress Parliamentary Board as he got the Swaraj Party to do, but that his Party would "consider the question of withdrawing one set of candidates from the contest in order that the other might remain in the field to fight the elections." One can gauge from all this to what extent the Pandit is anxious to make common cause with the Congress.

A Rejected Offer

What is most significant is that the resolutions of the Conference make no reference to Gandhiji's offer to respect the conscientious scruples of the candidates with regard to the Working Committee's resclution on the Award. The least that could be expected from a Conference the promoters of which profess so much loyalty to the Congress was that it would pass a resolution appreciating the offer and appoint a committee to confer with Gandhiji regarding its details. But no such thing seems to have been done or attempted. Some delegates to the Conference, indeed, asked if there could be any justification for forming a new party in the face of Gandhiji's offer. But it is reported that Mr. Kelkar remarked that the offer was rather enigmatic and that it was not clear what sort of freedom had been given and to whom. It appears that Pandit Malaviya was loath to pursue the topic further and the Conference dropped the subject there. We do not see anything enigmatic about the offer. But it evidently suits the Pandit to be free to get even non-Congressmen selected as candidates by a board consisting of himself and his own nominees.

An Agreed Solution

Concluding his presidential speech Pandit Malaviya is reported to have reiterated his faith in a communal agreement being reached sooner, rather than later, provided they made honest attempts to convince the Muslims that the bulk of what they have got under the Award is mere tinsel compared to the gold they could otherwise have got. But, unfortunately, he does not realise, that this present policy is hardly the best means of helping an agreement or reassuring the Muslims. It is unfortunate, too, that neither the Congress nor the Nationalist Conference has appointed any body to confer with the Unity Board of the Nationalist Muslims to re-explore the possibilities of an agreement. It is, however, encouraging to note that in a letter to the Pandit, Poet Rabindranath Tagore eloquently urges that "Hindus and Muslims should sit together dispassionately to consider the Award and its implications and arrive at an agreed solution of the communal problem." Though such an attempt has been made harder than it is by the attitude of the Nationalist Party, we do not see why it should not be made by a special Committee of the Congress with the assistance of all true Nationalists, Hindu and Muslim.

Hitler, The Leader

Germany, has "heiled" Herr Hitler. That was a foregone conclusion. But the surprise of the plebiscite is that no less than ten to twenty per cent. of the voters should have declined to say "Yes" inspite of "high pressure" propaganda and inspite of the Nazi record in dealing with every kind of opposition. The reckless courage of these people, the minority, commands admiration. They have taken a grave risk and it is impossible to hope that they will not suffer hereafter for their convictions.

The "Leader's" speech, described as one of the most dramatic in his career was quite worthy of the occasion. He paid a most appropriate tribute to himself and without any false modesty assured the people, that he, Herr Hitler, was the Man of Destiny. Equally characteristic was his diatribe against democracy. He believes evidently that the least "foul" and unscrupulous, indeed, the fairest and best methods of removing a people's "deficiencies" are Brown Shirt excesses, cencentration camps and occasional shootings. Herr Hitler, incidentally had a message for the world also. He is on very firm ground in declining to "surrender" the "honour" and "right of equality" of Germany. But his international attitude belies the claim of "unqualified desire" for world peace. And it is yet too early to hope that the plebiscite, which has secured for him the position of supremacy will also enable him to sober down a little.

Help The Congress

Owing to the unavoidable changing of the site for the 48th session of the Congress and the need for finishing the enormous work in connection with the session within the next few weeks, the Reception Committee is naturally feeling its financial strain very much. To do efficient work against time and generally to make the session a success worthy of the traditions of Bombay the Committee needs far more funds than have been made available to it so far. We hope, however, that many more men and women will join the Reception Committee as members by paying the small fee of Rs. 25. This is certainly a small fee considering the importance of the next Congress session and the good seats that will be reserved to the R. C. members. Men of means, however, should not be content with paying that small fee. Congress expects them to make a generous contrbiution to its funds.

PARSEE MARRIAGE LAW

Reforms Suggested

(By SORAB R. DAVAR Bar-at-Law.).

II.

In connection with grounds for divorce I have already dealt with one item, viz., that of "desertion." The other ground as provided for in the draft Act is that divorce can be obtained if the defendant is undergoing a sentence of imprisonment for seven years or more. I should add to this section also the words "for an offence involving moral turpitude" and reduce the term of imprisonment to three years instead of seven. This alteration would not cause any hardship provided the offence of which the defendant is guilty involves 'moral turpitude' and it will be at the option of the other spouse whether to take advantage of his or her right to sue for divorce or not under these circumstances. My plea for reduction of the period to three years in this case is further supported by the fact that three years period is provided for as a ground for divorce in case of disertion also and there is no reason why there should be any differentiation as to period in the case of conviction for an offence involving moral turpitude.

A Decree For Restitution.

In the case provided for in section 32 (j) to the effect that if the defendant fails to comply with a decree for restitution of conjugal rights for a year or more that shall be a ground for divorce. I submit that the period of one year is too short for a case like this. Experience has repeatedly proved that in case of a couple having quarrelled and separated they have been reconciled in a very large number of cases even after one year or more. I should thus provide for a period of three years here also and give the couple a chance to make up, particularly in the interest of the children born of this wedlock.

Change Of Religion.

Section 32 (k) provides that if the defendant has changed his profession of Zoroastrian religion for some other religion the same shall be a ground for divorce. This is no doubt the usual rule in connection with almost all important nations as far as it goes and should have been kept intact without any exceptions. For some reasons unaccounted for our draft Act provides two exceptions to this rule for which the objects and reasons as appended to the Act have no explanation to give. These two exceptions are (1) where the plaintiff (that is in most cases the wife) has acquiesced in the act or where (2) the suit has been filed more than two years after the plaintiff came to know of it. I consider these exceptions most highly objectionable. Take the case of a helpless woman without any means of subsistence tied down to a man who changes his religion and who immediately on coming to know of this dare not for sheer reasons of poverty take immediate action against the husband for divorce. Is she for that reason to be precluded at a later stage when she is able to secure assistance from separating herself from her husband who belongs to a different religion and re-marrying a husband within the fold of Zoroastrian religion?

Let us take the second exception. In this case where also it is laid down that even though she has not acquiesced in the change of religion of her husband expressly or by implication, she should file a suit within two years for divorce. One cannot understand this short time limit. In a case like this where the relatives and friends may be trying to bring back the sheep that has left the fold two years may roll away and the result is that she is tied down permanently to a husband who professes a different religion and thus must either co-habit with him, or be permanently linked with a man with whom she cannot live, also that she is permanently incapacitated from marrying a second husband by divorcing the first.

I should therefore urge the promoters of the Act to delete both these exceptions from this section.

Damages.

I should furtner recommend the promoters to add a section in the Act itself under which the aggrieved party in case of divorce on the ground of adultery can recover adequate damages from the co-respondent through the verdict of the delegates of the Matrimonial Court itself. In English Courts in divorce cases. damages are awarded against the co-respondent by the jury who are solely empowered to fix the amount of damage in this connection. There is no reason why the Matrimonial Court delegates should not be similarly empowered. They are in complete posses-

(Continued on page 8).

INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE

Our Foreign Trade, Being Largely Exchange Of Raw Produce For Finished Goods, Is One-Sided And Retards Growth Of Indian Industries

By C. B. JOSHI.

The foreign trade of India has made a striking progress during the last seventy years. The sea-borne trade has increased from Rs. 56.46 crores in 1860-61 to Rs. 344.85 crores in 1932-33. According to the Accounts for the sea-borne trade for 12 months ending March 1934, the total trade in merchandise and treasure in 1933-34 amounts to Rs. 326.24 crores. The total overseas trade has thus increased nearly six times its value n 1860-61. However, the foreign trade of other countries is much larger than India as will be seen from the following foreign trade figures for 1932-33:

(In Million £ Sterling.)

United Kingdom	1917
U. S. A.	596
Germany	509
France	399
India	203

But considering the quality of the trade rather than quantity together with the vast size, the huge population and immence natural resources of the country, it can be said that the development of our foreign trade has been neither remarkable nor in the best interest of India. The per capital trade of India is the lowest with the single exception of China and Russia. According to statistics collected some years ago by the League of Nations, India ranks 67th out of 69 countries with regard to her per capita trade. The trade of India is less than that of Canada although the population of the latter is ten crores while that of the former is 35 crores.

A Misnomer.

The apparent favourable Balance of Trade is in reality unfavourable. The invisible imports are many. The value of our surplus exports is not our prosperity but we have to pay for extra services rendered to us through these exports. We have to pay for foreign Capital and interest on the same, pensions to ex-officers, shipping, insurance and banking and many other items. The organisation of foreign trade is largely controlled by foreigners and consequently the profits of organisation go to them. Had these various services in connection with foreign trade been developed along with the development of our trade, a great amount would have been saved in India. Merchandise worth Rs. 21.70 crores has on the average been exported annually during the last seventy years for which no returns have been received.

Imperial Preference.

The system of Imperial Preference in the operation of our foreign trade through preferential tariffs weakens the trade with other foreign nations with whom we have more favourable balance of trade than with the Empire countries. The following figures for 1933-34 make the position clear:—

Value of Exports: British Empire Rs. 62.08 crores; countries outside British Empire Rs. 135.63 crores.

Value of Imports: British Empire Rs. 59.38 crores; countries outside British Empire Rs. 132.58 crores.

Moreover, the imports of manufactured articles are more from Empire countries than from non-Empire countries while imports of non-manufactured articles are more from the latter than from the former. Thus it is the British Empire from which Indian industries need protection. The present preferences are a direct blow to the industries as they have to suffer direct competition with manufactured goods of Empire countries. The effect on our industries is killing because one competitor is made more powerful by ousting out other foreign competitors in the same field. So, the Imperial strength, instead of being used in fighting foreign competitors in the Indian market gets centralized in fighting Indian competition, which Indian industries cannot withstand. It is calculated that England gets preference over other foreign countries to the extent of 53 per cent through Exchange, Ottawa agreement and preferential duties. The imports, being all manufactured goods, compete directly with Indian industries. The Indian peasant suffers, while the Indian manufacturer does not gain by this system.

Uneconomic Development.

The imports form an unhealthy feature of our economic life. With a little fore-thought and wisely planned action by a National Government, a large number of imported articles can be replaced by articles manufactured in India. Moreover, the development of foreign trade has not relieved the pressure on land as the pressure of popuation on land has increased by 39 per cent during the last fifty years according to the census of 1931. The export of food grains does not represent a surplus but is a net reduction in the food resources that the nation requires for its minimum subsistence. When millions are starving, food grains are exported, which make the price level for food grains higher than the general level. Agriculture is starved of manure because by exporting oil-seeds, oil cakes are not available in India. As Pandit Malaviya has said in the Industrial Commission Report 1916, subsidiary industries like Railway Stores, dyes and colours ought to have been developed in India along with principal industries. The commercial development of India ought to have been preceded by industrial development as in other countries like Germany, Japan and America.

Direction Of Trade

Our trade with neighbouring

(Continued on page 9.)

Frankly Speaking

PROFESSION AND PRACTICE.

Despite the fact of being responsible for the Temple-Entry Bill, Mr. Ranga Iyer cannot be accused of Congress leanings. He got rid of them long ago. And to-day his preferences and prejudices incline more to the official than to the popular side. Yet it is a man like Mr. C.S. Ranga Iyer who virtually accuses the Home Member of the Government of India of subtly assisting reactionary opposition to the Temple-Entry Bill. The Bill does not harm the Sanatanists and seeks to render the barest justice to Harijans. Yet Government do not seem to desire its passage. What a commentary on the 'bona fides' and professions of those who claim to be the protectors and champions of Untouchables!

INDIA AND EUROPE.

We welcome Mr. Subash Chandra Bose's warning against bogus and mushroom organisations that are to be found in various places in Europe. They exploit and misrepresent India and it is not difficult to imagine the amount of harm that they can do to this country. The need to disseminate in Europe correct information, truly representative of the Indian point of view, cannot be denied. We, therefore, wonder, if the time has not come for the Congress to move in the matter.

WHAT ABOUT JUDICIARY?

Inaugurating the new Bar Council at Allahabad, Sir S. M. Sulaiman, the Chief Justice, uttered some apt and necessary platitudes about "duties and heavy responsibilities" of the representatives of the Bar. He also "expected from the Bar Council independence of action and greater efforts to eradicate evils and stop malpractices." All this is very well and altogether admirable. But one cannot help recalling the peculiar "independence of action" displayed recently at Allahabad and, therefore, under the very nose of the High Court. A magistrate went out of his way to slander the Indian National Congress as employer of murderous hooligans. And the Additional Sessions Judge endorsed the slander. Does the judiciary in U.P. owe any "duties and heavy responsibilities"? And is there any duty devolving on the High Court in respect of judicial independence of action?

A HAPPY CHOICE.

We congratulate the Maharashtra Congress Election Committee Board on putting up Dr. Kazi Abdul Hameed, M.A., Ph.D., to contest the Central Division Muslim constituency in the Assembly election. A better choice could not have been made. A brilliant young scholar and educationalist who secured his Doctorate of Philosophy from the University of Berlin with distinction, Doctor Abdul Hameed is intellectually and spiritually the product of the Jamia Millia, the National Muslim University of Delhi. As such he embodies the spirit of Muslim Nationalist characteristic of the institution of which the first Principal was Maulana Mahomed Ali himself. It is the duty of Muslim voters of the Central Division to support him for the simple reason that he combines high qualifications with equally high ideals of selfless service.

A GOOD BEGINNING.

Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, the mover of the Devadasi Bill, and the Bombay Legislative Council deserves to be congratulated on the passing of the Bill through its third reading. Whatever may have been the significance of, and justification for, the system of dedicating girls to a temple in the past, it is undeniable that the system has for years lent itself to immorality. The Bill does not go far enough to abolish the system altogether, but it is a fairly good beginning. It is only to be hoped that the rules that have to be framed for the proper working of the Act will not frustrate or weaken the purpose of the measure, namely, to abolish the Devadasi system completely.

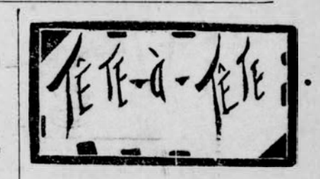
-PRESS VIEWS-

Students And Swadeshi

The Students' Sub-Committee of the Bombay Swadeshi League has, during the last three years, become one of the most active propagandist bodies in the cause of Swadeshi. Both in 1932 and in 1933 it was the workers connected with this organisation that contributed mainly to the propagation of the swadeshi creed through the successful "drives", which were undertaken by the Bombay Swadeshi League. In 1932 they organized, in connection with the Swadeshi Festival, an Arts and Crafts Exhibition. In 1933 they were responsiblee for arranging the attractive display of Swadeshi goods in the Home Exhibition, attached to the Students' Swadeshi Bazar. The Committee also assisted in the holding of the Leather Goods and Glassware Exhibitions organized by the Bombay Swadeshi League. The Students' Branch has been steadily active in enrolling members for the League. The Kamal Dal hawked khaddar and sold khaddar tickets, assisted in the holding of public meetings and in diverse ways helped forward the cause of Swadeshi. The Committee is now planning an intensive campaign for the wider popularisation of genuine indigenous products in this city and has issued an inspiring appeal to students to register their names with it as volunteers. We do hope the response from the student community of Bombay to this appeal will be satisfactory enough to enable this enthusiastic Committee of workers in a patriotic cause to play in future, as they have already done in the past a notable part in Bombay's Buy Indian Campaign.—"Svadeshi."

Britain Gains

Thus, it will be seen that the Ottawa Agreement brought little advantage to India under the scheme of preferences and it has resulted in the loss of her foreign non-Empire markets during the Ottawa year. But for the Indian preferences U. K. would have immensely lost her trade in the Indian market and could not have been able to maintain her position due to abnormal competition from Japan, Germany and U. S. A. Britain has benefited at the cost of India.—"Financial News."



"Politics," says Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, "make strange bed-fellows." Don't they?

* * * *

Because Sir Hari Singh Gour also helped,—like Sir Henry Craik —in keeping the Temple Entry Bill off and away, Mr. Ranga Iyer suggests to Malaviyaji to accept the "Nationalist Leader" as candidate on behalf of the Nationalist Party.

Perhaps Malaviyaji will.

Or Perhaps Sir Henry Craik. Order, Order, we are talking nonsense.

* * * *

"Four Dead Bodies Await Inquest"
—Headline.

And, therefore, they cannot include the All-India Muslim League, the All-Parties Muslim Conference and the Hindu Mahasabha.

No. They don't include the Nationalist Party. It is still in the process of being born.

* * * *

With gratified sarcasm Bhai Parmananda thanked a Congress journalist of Delhi because "You gave us Malaviya and Aney."

Congress would be only too pleased to oblige Bhaiji with a few more. But are "Malaviya and Aney" agreeable to this assumption of proprietorship over them?

* * * *

Speaking at the Nationalist Conference, Pandit Malaviya is reported to have "asked if Dr. M. A. Ansari and his friends were justified in forming such a party at Ranchi, were they not similarly justified in forming another Party?"

Quite so, quite so. If A forms a party subject to the approval of the Congress, B is "similarly justified in forming another party" subject to—er—subject to—well, that's a mere detail.

* * * *

The Congress decision on the Communal Award is regarded by our "Nationalist" friends as "moral cowardice."

Good thing, the one on the Constituent Assembly escaped their notice—oh yes it escaped—otherwise the charge sheet against the Congress would have been twice as serious.

* * * *

The "Tribune" of Lahore is "not surprised to learn that Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose has lodged an emphatic protest against the charge of his being deeply implicated in terrorist activities."

Nor are we. As a matter of fact nobody is surprised, not even Sir Henry Craik who made the charge.

* * * *

"Wyatt Not Downhearted By Australian Score"
—Headline to Monday, morning news.

Sensible fellow.

* * * *

"Members of the Bombay Legislative Council, now in Poona for the Monsoon Session, have been invited to visit the Agricultural College... "

Good for the crops—we mean good for agriculture.

* * * *

From the report of his pre-Plebiscite speech: "Herr Hitler believed that he was destined to cover with further honour the title of German Chancellor."

Good heavens! Hasn't Germany had enough of arrests, imprisonments and—but sorry, he was alluding to the honour of the title "Leader."

* * * *

A Berlin message says:—"Herr Hitler's success was celebrated very quietly. A downpour of rain damped the spirit of the crowd at Wilhelmstrasse. . . ."

We hope the crowd did not demand "protective custody" for the heavens. One can't be certain about the motives. Quite possibly it was a heavenly regret at Herr Hitler's decreased vote. Or was it a belated rush to record their own "Ya-Ya's"?

* * * *

A colleague describing the present activities refers to "The quiet atmosphere of the Congress House, which prevailed for nearly two years." Well, was'nt it under the occupation of the guardians of peace and tranquility?

* * * *

"Do Englishmen understand American slang?"

"Some of them. Why do you ask?"

"My daughter is to be married to an Earl, and he has just cabled to me to come across."

AUSTRALIA SETS UP NEW TEST RECORD

Score 701 Runs In First Venture

Surprises On Second Day At Oval

England Faced With Huge Task Open Brightly

Australia—1st Innings—701.
England—" Innings—— 90 For No Wicket

THE TEAMS

ENGLAND	AUSTRALIA
R. E. S. WYATT (Captain)	W. WOODFULL
C. F. WALTERS	W. PONSFORD
G. O. ALLEN	D. BRADMAN
H. SUTCLIFFE	S. McCABE
W. HAMMOND	A. CHIPPERFIELD
M. LEYLAND	W. BROWN
L. AMES	W. O'REILLY
H. VERITY	C. GRIMMETT
W. BOWES	W. OLDFIELD
F. WOOLLEY	H. EBELING
E. CLARK	A. KIPPAX
R. GREGORY (Twelfth man)	L. DARLING

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The weather prospects for the Final Test at the Oval, are fair with slight rain forecast for the afternoon. The further outlook is mainly fair.

Wyatt, the English Captain who is not downhearted over the huge Australian score, told pressman: "There is no reason why we should not get as good a score."

Meanwhile, comment has been aroused by the fact that there was room for thousands more at the Oval on Saturday, and by the comparative smallness of the queue outside the Oval last night.

The second day of the Fifth Test began with a cloudless sky and a very remote possibility of rain.

There was usual queue all night, but it was one smallest for years and which could not stand comparison with that of Friday night.

At seven this morning, there were barely 200 people in queue which looked very depressed.

Everything goes to point the fact that Australia's vast total has already got the public downhearted, and they say the Ashes are certain to go to Australia.

Only real cricket enthusiasts and those who relish record-breaking appear to be proceeding to the Oval.

The wicket was protected throughout the week-end and during the night, members of the Oval Staff and plain-clothes-men were stationed at sentry boxes with powerful torch-lights with which they continually threw beams of light on the turf, walls, pathways.

At 10-30 a.m. it started raining slightly.

WICKETS MAY FALL QUICKLY.

A heavy drizzle continued for half-an-hour, soaked the unhappy spectators, some of whom utilised newspapers as protection.

About eleven o'clock, the sun broke through the clouds, but in a half-hearted fashion.

Some rain found its way beneath the covers, and the crowd hoped that with England claiming a new ball which was ignored Saturday wickets might fall quickly.

WOODFULL CHEERED.

Woodfull was accorded an ovation when he came out to bat in what is probably his last Test Match. He opened with two to the slip off a no-ball, but unnecessarily ducked to the first ball from Clark. Ponsford cut a high ball through the slips for 4 and Wyatt immediately closed up the slips. Ponsford, however, repeated the stroke and sent up 501 when the innings had lasted 10 minutes over 6 hours. The speed of the bowling promised another wicket. Allen was swinging out with four men in the slips and twice grazed the top of Woodfull's stumps. Bowes came on in place of Allen at 501. Ponsford turned his back to a fast bumper from him at which the crowd jeered.

Ponsford (not out) 221; Woodfull (not out) 9; total 512 for 3.

PONSFORD IRRESISTIBLE.

The appearance of Hammond in place of Clark at 507 suggested that the pitch was nippy. Woodfull greeted Hammond by turning him to the leg for three. The Australian Captain was at the wicket half an hour before he entered the double figures. Ponsford was irresistible. He sent Hammond twice to the boundary in his third over, cutting him and then turning him to square leg. Verity came on in place of Hammond at 528 and the batsmen immediately became subdued. Strong south-westerly wind had now sprung up and blowing paper across the ground and dust from behind the stands.

ANOTHER LIFE.

Leyland's snappy fielding saved the runs against Verity. Woolley fielding wide at the second slip, dropped Woodfull off a crisp and very fast ball. Ponsford was two hours longer than Bradman scoring his 244. He had another life when he cut the ball, which surprisingly did not bump, and was dropped by Verity at backward point after an unsuccessful attempt at right-hand catch. This made two dropped catches in five minutes, constituting another blot on England's poor fielding. 550 of the innings was reached when Australia had been batting 7 hours. Ten minutes later Ponsford hoisted his 250 with four off Bowes, but the Yorkshire bowler was very near having his revenge immediately after when Ponsford almost played on to him. Ponsford had given exhibition of delightful cutting and had so far hit one 5 and 26 fours.

Despite Australia's satisfactory position, Woodfull was taking no chances and was very slow. Wyatt brought on Clark in place of Bowes at 557. The former opened without the leg trap, but had 3 men in the slips with gully and point thus countering Ponsford's cutting. Verity tried bowling over the wicket with leg side ring of six and then came on with the final speed onslaught before lunch. Ponsford cut Allen to the rails but the latter had his vengeance immediately after Ponsford turned back once too often and a terrific shout greeted his downfall as he trod on his wicket, after having made 266 in 455 minutes. Ponsford had played a chancy but magnificent innings and had given an all-round display, of which strong cutting had been the most notable feature. His chief hits were one 5 and 27 fours. Kippax now partnered Woodfull, but the new batsman had not broken his duck when lunch interval was taken.

At lunch the score was 574 for 4 wickets.

PLAY AFTER LUNCH.

During the interval Ponsford said he had shifted the bails with the bat as he swung round. Attendance numbered 20,000 on resumption after lunch. Clark opened with five men on the leg-side. Woodfull sent him for a single and then Kippax gracefully drove him to the on-boundary. Allen now came on at the Vauxhall end and Kippax lifted him for a fluky boundary over the slips. Ames was keeping wicket excellently. He has so far conceded only one bye, which was scored on Saturday. With Australia at 593, Woodfull is 21 and Kippax 10.

DELIBERATE AND SURE.

Kippax was deliberate and sure and was scoring mostly on the leg side. He took a sharp single and a wild return by Walters yielded four 601 was sent up off the overthrow in 485 minutes. Verity now relieved Clark and his coming on had the effect of tying up Kippax between periods of ducking. Woodfull cut Bowes' short-pitched deliveries. Jeers changed to cheers when Kippax stylishly drove Bowes to the off boundary.

WOODFULL BOWLED.

Fiftytwo runs had been added after lunch when at 626 Woodfull played well outside to a low one from Bowes which shattered his wicket. The Australian Captain had played a stolid innings and had taken two and half hours for his 49 which included one 5 and 2 fours.

Chipperfield now partnered Kippax. The latter appeared to resent Chester's leg decision and started running leg byes.

BOWES IN BEST FORM.

Bowes was bowling better than at any time previous. With an express delivery he knocked back Chipperfield's middle stump. Bowes had now taken three wickets in four overs and in one hour after lunch, Australia had lost three wickets for 64 runs. Clark relieved Verity and there was all fast attack against Australia. Hooking Bowes to the boundary in Bradmanlike fashion Oldfield completed his thousand runs in Tests. Six-hundred and fifty was now on board, having been made in 550 minutes. Bumpers meant runs to Oldfield who late cut beautifully and flashed through the slips. Grimmett had a life when at 4 he was dropped by Verity at third slip off Allen.

UNLUCKY ALLEN.

Unlucky Allen, off whose bowling many catches were dropped, morally bowled Grimmett four times in one over. Grimmett then hung out his bat and snicked Allen into Ames' hands at 676. Ebeling was unable to time Allen and flung out his bat in vain efforts to connect until he was bowled by a fast yorker from the Middlesex bowler for two.

MAGNIFICENT INNINGS.

Oldfield played a magnificent innings. He jumped in to Verity and drove him to the on-boundary, following it by snicking him for four. Seven hundred was completed when the innings had lasted exactly 10 hours. Another run was added and then Clark took O'Reilly's bails. Oldfield remained unbeaten with 42 made in an hour and half. The Australian inning lasted 5 minutes over 10 hours.

ENGLAND GOES TO BAT

Bright Opening

England opened their innings with Walters and Sutcliffe and made a bright start, hitting up 33 runs in the first 20 minutes. Walters had contributed 30 of these and had obtained 16 through boundaries. Ebeling and McCabe were in charge of the attack, but seven runs were scored off Ebeling's first over while McCabe's swingers failed to trouble the batsmen. Crisp drive to cover by Sutcliffe struck Grimmett on the shin and upheld the game for some time. On resumption Walters hit Ebeling delightfully to the off-boundary. Walters was doing all the scoring and he had contributed 33 at the time of wiring, Sutcliffe's contribution being the balance of 4.

BOWLERS DEFIED

Grimmett took over the ball from McCabe at 33. One of his deliveries broke sharply and struck Sutcliffe on the pads, but the appeal to leg was negatived and the Yorkshire veteran continued to bat very confidently. The first 50 of the innings was made in 40 minutes. Then Walters, when he was 41 cocked up a ball perilously near Ebeling at mid-on. Celebrating this narrow escape, Walters went on to score irresistibly and completed his 52 when he had been batting 50 minutes, 20 of them in boundaries.

BOUNDARY THROUGH LEG TRAP

Sutcliffe twice hit to the boundary through O'Reilly's leg trap with McCabe five yards from the bat, Bradman at squareleg and Ebeling at short fine leg. The wily Grimmett checked the early exuberance of Walters. Playing on the defensive Walters lifted O'Reilly to the near short-leg, but was unruffled by the narrow escape. The ball was now coming along at easy pace and the batsmen snicking to leg for singles. Grimmett send down an occasional googly. Several quick changes were made in the attack. Grimmett changed and Ebeling and O'Reilly shared the bowling from the other end. But despite these variations in attack the batsmen were holding out.

AUSTRALIA—(1st Innings.)

Brown, b Clark	10
Ponsford (Hit wkt.) b. Allen	266
Bradman c Ames, B Bowes	244
McCabe, b. Allen	10
Woodfull, b Bowes	49
Kippax, l.b.w. b Bowes	28
Chipperfield b Bowes	3
Oldfield (not out)	42
Grimmett c Ames b Allen	7
Ebeling b Allen	2
O'Reilly, b Clark	7
Extras	33
Total	701

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bowes	38	2	164	4
Allen	34	5	170	4
Clark	37.2	4	110	2
Hammond	12	0	53	0
Verity	43	7	123	0
Wyatt	4	0	28	0
Leyland	3	0	20	0

ENGLAND—(1st Innings.)

Walters (not out)	59
Sutcliffe (not out)	31
Total (for no loss)	90

COLOMBO WILL BE FIT

Excercises At Home Paddocks For The St. Leger Race

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Colombo whose St. Ieger preparation was temporarily impeded owing to rapped knee exercised at home Paddocks to-day. Training Hogg stated that he expected Colombo would resume work on Tuesday or Wednesday.—Reuter.

The young Czecho-slovakians who have been travelling by small cars from Prague. They are now in Bombay and will leave to-morrow.

IDEAL FOLLOWER OF THE SAGE OF IRAN

Glowing Tributes To Unique Personality Of Late Mr. K. R. Cama

Glowing tributes were paid to the memory of the late Mr. K R Cama at the annual gathering to commemorate his 25th anniversary at the Cama Institute premises on Monday, Mr. R P Masani presiding.

In the course of his speech the President remarked:

"Of him it might truly be said that the Parsi community has not known a more ardent and rational follower of the faith of Zarathushtra, or a more zealous and luminous interpreter and expounder of the true spirit and philosophy of that faith. Of him it might also be claimed that the World has not witnessed a more loyal and faithful servant of God and humanity."

UNIQUE PERSONALITY

"To some of you, who did not know him or who have not heard of his life work," he observed, "what I say will perhaps appear to be an over-bold statement, an effusion which cannot be accepted at its face value, although allowance may be made for it, considering the occasion that has brought us together this evening. But I feel confident that those amongst us who knew him intimately and even those who knew him by reputation will join with me in affirming that his was indeed a masterful personality, a personality so unique and so unapproachable that the like of him we did not see while he was alive, and the like of him we have not seen since he went to his last resting place."

"IDEAL SCHOLAR"

As a scholar and an erudite exponent of the real doctrine and essence of faith he described him as an ideal scholar and leader of religious thought and an ideal follower of the Sage of Iran and regulated his life in consonance with the exalted principles of his faith. "No, not even that," he added, "consideration would suffice to justify what might appear to be an overbold statement. There are few indeed who live such noble lives; nevertheless in the depressing pages of the history of this sinful and sordid world we do here and there come across stories of true and faithful servants of God and humanity such as Kamaji."

To resist evil; not to ignore or explain it away, but to resist and fight it; to route the forces of the evil Spirits," he continued, "to serve as the rescuer and perfector of the little corner of the world in which he has been placed, to make a life-long effort not only for self-purification and self-improvement but also for reforming what is deformed, is the essential duty and loftiest mission of man on earth, a duty especially enjoined by our Prophet on every true Zoroastrian.

CRUSADE AGAINST EVIL

"The distinguishing merit of Camaji's life was," concluded Mr. Masani, "in the fulfilment of that mission in waging a heroic crusade against the forces of evil at a time when our religion had degenerated into formalism and superstition and Camaji attained a measure of success unparalleled in the social and religious annals of the Parsis.

Mr. B T Anklesaria and the aged lady Miss Manakbai Kersetji also joined in the chorus of tributes paid to the various acts and achievements of Camaji as a priest, prose-writer, philosopher and philanthropist.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

Mr. Anklesaria after making very interesting references to his life and work wound up his speech by making an appeal for funds which the Institute was very much in need of.

Miss Kersetji appealed to the President and the lecturer to keep the memory of the life that great man ever green by dedicating to him a book of his biography.

With a hearty vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting terminated

Hitler Scores, But Loses Ground

Ballot Box Reveals Land-Slide In Nazi Forces

BERLIN, August 20.

Hitler's victory was celebrated very quietly. A downpour of rain damped the spirits of the crowd in the Wilhelmstrasse, who watched the torchlight procession of cheering Storm Troopers march past the Chancellor, who appeared at a window amid a roar of applause.

(EARLIER).

Although Hitler after midnight was undoubtedly able to claim an overwhelming majority, the figures hitherto show that he is losing ground compared to the Reichstag election in November 1933, when he had a following of 92.1 per cent of the electorate.

CHANCELLOR'S POPULARITY WANES

7,000,000 People Vote Against Him In Elections

BERLIN, Aug. 20.

Although Herr Hitler has scored a personal triumph in securing overwhelming support for his succession to President Hindenburg, the plebiscite figures indicate that apparently there are at least 7,000,000 people in Germany whose allegiance is wavering, comprising 4,275,248 "No" voters 868,543 invalid and 2,034,846 abstainers. The figures are interesting in view of the pressure put on nation to vote, and the fact that no opposition propaganda was permitted and the fear doubtless unfounded of some voters that the ballot was not secret.

The vote for Hitler decreased by 1,531,194 compared with the Nazi poll in the Reichstag elections last November although the electorate increased by 23,966.

BIG CITIES OPPOSE.

Most of the "No" votes came from the big cities including Berlin 500,000, and Hamburg 167,990 despite Hitler's recent visit, but in the small towns and villages the number of "Yes" votes was overwhelming doubtless partly owing to the fear of publicity, and partly the strong appeal of Hitler's agricultural policy.

FIGHT AGAINST JEWS.

Reichsbishop Mueller in an address to German Christians drew a parallel between Hitler and Christ, and declared that Hitler's fight was against the Jews, the most brutal foes of Christianity. The "Germans may suffer tribulations but will win Christianity's victory even if the Jews resolve to destroy the nation."

Von Papen came from Vienna to Berlin to Vote.

The Propaganda Ministry has asked the people to keep all flags to-day in view of the "great victory."

89.9 PER CENT "YES" VOTES

BERLIN August 20.

The official provisional final figures are:—Electorate 45,282,667, votes cast 43,267,821. "Yes" 38,124,030; "No" 4,275,248 Invalid 868,543. The electors participating were 95.7 per cent Out of the votes cast 89.9 per cent. were "Yes" and 10.1 per cent. "No".

The returns from a few districts have been delayed, but they will not affect the result.—Reuter.

82 PER CENT OF HITLERITES POLL

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BERLIN, August 19.

The figures at 9-30 p.m show about 90 per cent. voting, Hitler's followers polling 82 per cent. The latest incomplete figures for the whole of Germany are:—13,168,208 Yes; 1,520,356 No.

LARGE NUMBER OF INVALID VOTES

BERLIN, August 20.

The official provisional final figures issued at 4 a.m. are: Total votes cast 43,529,710; "Yes" 38,362,700; "No" 4,294,634; Invalid 872,296.—Reuter.

UNOFFICIAL FINAL FIGURES

BERLIN, August 20.

The following are the amended unofficial and provisional final figures:—Votes cast 43,338,382. Yes 38,188,286. No 4,280,471. Invalid 869,625.

The unofficial final figures are:— Electorate 45,968,753 Votes cast: 43,438,378. Yes 38,279,514; No 4,287,808. Invalid 871,056.

The participation in voting was 94.2 per cent as compared with 92.1 per cent in the Reichstag election of the last year.

Ignoring the invalid votes 88.1 per cent. of voters to-day Sunday) and 83.1 per cent. of the whole electorate was for Herr Hitler.—Reuter.

OVER 42 MILLION VOTES CAST

BERLIN, August 20.

The unofficial provisional final figures of the votes cast are 42,871, 911, which is about 90 per cent of the electorate. Details are Yes 37,806,090. No 4,213,103. Invalid 352,718.—Reuter.

PARTIAL COUNT

BERLIN, August 20. (10-30 p. m.

The latest partial count for the whole of Germany is:—Votes cast 33,312,490. Yes 29,404,044. No 3,260-422. Invalid 648,004. The number of invalid votes is surprisingly large.

It is believed that the far greater proportion of these must be regarded as "No" votes.—Reuter.

NO EMBARGO ON SILVER EXPORTS

KULLING (China), Aug. 20.

The Finance Minister, after a Conference on the silver question told Reuter that there would be no embargo on exports of silver —Reuter.

DEATH OF FOUNDER OF SOLDIERS' HOMES

LONDON, August 20.

The death has occurred of Miss Elise Sandes, the founder of the Sandes Soldiers' Homes.—Reuter.

BRITISH OFFICER BURNT TO DEATH

LONDON, August 20.

Lieutenant B. W. Reynolds, of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment, who recently returned from India was burnt to death, when a marquee caught fire in a camp at Bridlington.—Reuter.

IRISH FARMERS URGED NOT TO PAY ANNUITIES

DUBLIN, August 20.

The Blue Shirts' Congress has adopted a resolution asking the farmers not to pay land annuities in future, as they were paying them twice during the economic war.—Reuter.

TWO YOUTHS ARRESTED IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, August 20.

A Bengali youth was arrested last evening by the Police who, it is alleged, recovered from his possession a six-chambered revolver and six live-cartridges.

An Up-country youth also was arrested at about the same time, following the alleged discovery of 30 cartridges in his possession.—A.P.

Pt. Malaviya's Revolt

"NATIONALISM" OF NATIONALIST PARTY ANALYSED

Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Speaking generally, in these days of Mahasabha domination it is a sin to criticise Malaviyaji. But I have always held the opinion that when the choice lies between an individual, however big, and the nation, every true son of the country must choose the nation every time against the individual. I, therefore, do not feel repentant in the least.

The country is resounding with the name of Pandit Malaviya 'the Nationalist', and his 'nationalism'. Eulogies are pouring forth from Hindu quarters at the courage the learned Pandit has shown in flouting the Congress. Hindu Mahasabha is jubilant, Sikhs happy, and the 'nationalist' press, with very few honourable exceptions has openly supported the mutinous attitude of the Pandit and his colleagues. Only Mussalmans are disgruntled. Let us leave out the other and examine his three acts of nationalism only.

Firstly Panditji's activities resulted in the creation of the Hindu Mahasabha.

His second act of true patriotism and genuine nationalism spelt the raising standard of revolt against the Congress when it had decided to capture the legislatures under the leadership of the late lamented C. R. Das—the one outstanding personality whom the country shall never forget.

C. R. Das, the embodiment of sacrifice and burning nationalism was to be the victim of a 'Nationalist Party' (Nationalist indeed!) which Panditji founded in conjunction with late Lala Lajpatrai.

His last act of sacrifice was to go to the Round Table Conference and in collaboration with another genuine nationalist, Dr. Moonje, put his foot down on the Hindu-Muslim settlement. I ask him, is it or is it not a fact that after five days' discussion in London under the chairmanship of Mahatma Gandhi when the Conference was breaking up, Mrs. Naidu and the Rt. Hon. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru intervened at the last stage and addressing the meeting Sir Tej said words to the effect that Europe and America were watching them and if they could not compose their differences among themselves they had no right to ask for Self-Government. He further said that surely the gentlemen gathered there could find at least one two or three in whose honour and judgment they had confidence and who could be appointed to advise them what course to follow regarding the communal tangle. The proposition was accepted by Muslims, Anglo-Indians and the "depressed" classes and, lastly, by the Hindus. The meeting was adjourned for two hours when on re-assembling Dr. Moonje said in the opening "We accept Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's proposition of arbitration", and was loyally supported by Pandit Malaviya. Sir Tej Bahadur protested and the matter was ultimately referred to the chairman, Mahatma Gandhi. He said he had taken down the proceedings which he read out and told Malaviyaji "You can accept or reject Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's proposal but you have no right to put words into his mouth which he never uttered." Again Panditji and Dr. Moonje shifted their position and said that they had understood Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru to mean "arbitration"; probably because they wanted to refer the matter to the League of Nations. Even after this Pandit Malaviya and his colleagues withdrew their consent to Sir Tej's proposal and the sitting broke up finally on their account. I ask Panditji why he could not agree when all the Minorities had given their consent to this straightforward proposal.

In fact a gentleman of Panditji's party said that the real cause of the break-up was that they were afraid to leave the matter in the hands of Mahatma Gandhi, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, and the Aga Khan. Clearly they did not want an honest solution, even to save the miserable humiliating scenes in the Minorities' Committee whose proceedings were keenly followed by the world.

Further, is it not a fact that after the Minorities Pact, which was forced on them by Malaviyaji and his main pillars of strength, Mr. Jayakar and Dr. Moonje, that, in consultation with these gentlemen, Malaviyaji decided to appoint the Prime Minister as arbitrator probably under the impression that the author of the "Awakening of India" with judging from his book, his pro-Hindu proclivities, would be the best man for the job. Did he try to persuade Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and others to sign the terms of reference which as self-respecting men they were bound to and did actually refuse?

After all this anyone else may be entitled to take exception to the Award but Panditji and Dr Moonje and their colleagues certainly cannot.

His final service to the country which I believe will be the beginning of a series of them, lies in his second revolt against the Congress at Benares and revival of the old 'Nationalist Party.' this time with no less a genuine patriot than Dr. Moonje.

My colleagues and I are prepared to join his 'Nationalist Party', provided he gives us the freedom of conscience to vote for or against the Award. Surely Panditji would not deny us the right he claimed for himself and his colleagues, nay, for every Hindu member in the meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Board at Benares, nor can he forbid the entry of the Nationalists into a 'Nationalist Party.'

I wish to make it clear that I do not mean or feel any disrespect towards Panditji. He is my elder and I respect him as such. Even a son is in duty bound to point out to his father that his actions are disrupting the family. The sooner we realise that the two-thirds of population has got to take notice of the remaining one-third and "vice versa," the earlier we shall be able to give up the internecine warfare. The more we ignore this the more fixedly it will stare at us and no amount of bluster and pseudo-nationalism will save us from ruin. Instead of condemning the Award, let us find out an agreed settlement. Instead of breaking up the Congress let us close its ranks. Let us for once have loyalty against 'betrayal' and nationalism in its pristine purity against a 'Nationalist Party'.—Yours, etc.

M. H. FARUQI.

Allahabad,
Aug. 16.

Unwelcome Carnival In Surat

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We have recently learnt that a carnival is going to be shortly opened within the Surat railway station plot and preparations are made in great haste to raise a pandal with a view to start the biggest concern of the kind the city has ever seen. Apart from the legality or otherwise of using the railway premises for the purposes of carnival, as a matter of fact, for any purpose other than railway's, the opening of a carnival in this town of ours in itself stands self-condemned. If the scheme of the promoters of this carnival fructifies, it will be a standing reproach upon the good name of the city of Surat. Carnival going in this country has become a vogue with a certain class of people. The most part of a carnival generally is nothing but games, and these too, not games of skill, but of chance. The Government have always exerted to eradicate Satta or cards gambling; and there is no reason why a new source should be created.

It will be interesting in this connection to note that the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has also refused on several occasions to give permission for opening carnivals. In Broach, a license given for opening a carnival, was actually withdrawn within two or four days. In Ahmedabad there is a consistent practice not to give license for carnival and even in Baroda the State Government have set up a practice not to issue licenses for carnivals.

In the circumstances, we hope every citizen who has the interests of the city at his heart will exert himself to prevent the opening of the proposed carnival, which will drain away thousands, even lacs of rupees, from the pockets of the otherwise happy people of Surat. It will again give unbridled vent to the subdued habits of gambling of many people and it will render null and void the selfless services of those Government officers and Municipality and particularly those of our Collector, Mr. Mardhekar, who have all exerted to wipe out gambling from the city. We hope you will give this matter the prominence that it deserves in the best interests of the town in your widely read columns and thus draw the attention of those in authority with a view to prevent the opening of this show—Yours, etc.,

A CITIZEN OF SURAT.

RINTELEN'S PROPERTY CONFISCATED

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

VIENNA, Aug. 20.

Governmen has confiscated Dr. Rintelen's Villa a gras valued 20,000 sterling and also his money in Styrian Banks in order to pay the damage done in the July revolt. Dr Rintelen is now recovering and is likely to be tried by Court Martial.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN TALKS

ROME, Aug. 20.

Closest secrecy is maintained as regards the exact scene in the Schuschnigg-Mussolini meeting for which the former arrives at Florence to-morrow morning He will be met by the Duce and drive will to the remote Villa at Chet with the greatest informality. Dr Schuchnigg returns to Vienna the same evening.—Reuter.

CALLOVER ON ST. LEGER

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The following is the callover on St. Leger:—

11|8 Windsor Lad.
7|1 Achtenan taken and offered.
9|1 Umidwar offered.
10|1 Colombo taken and ocered.
100|8 Tiberius.
20|1 Adept offered.—Reuter's Special.

Berar P. C. C. Meeting Postponed

AMRAOTI, August 20.

It was contemplated to hold the meeting of the Berar P. C. C. on August 26, Veer Vamanrao Joshi, President of the Berar P. C. C. authorises the "United Press" to announce that the said date is now found inconvenient and suitable date will be announced later on.—United Press.

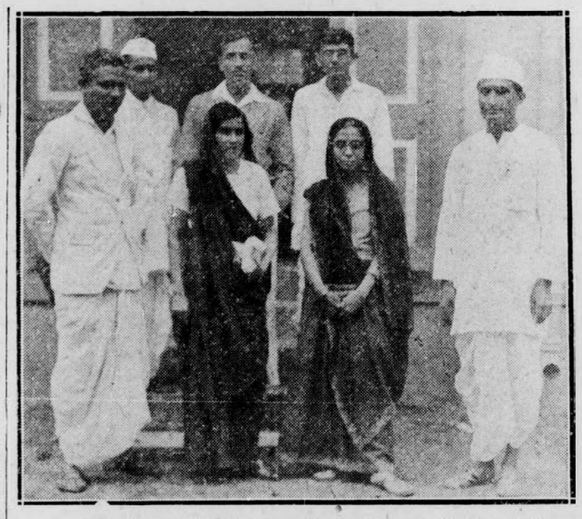
PARSEE MARRIAGE LAW

(Continued from page 6.)

sion of the facts of both sides of the case and are thus in the best position to appreciate as men of the world the exact extent of injury caused to the aggrieved party and to assess the damages.

Alimony And Charge Of Children.

Here section 21 no doubt lays down that the "Court" while passing the decree, or subsequently, order the husband to pay such gross sum or monthly payment of money during her life time as it may think proper. It is not clear here what is exactly meant by "Court." To judge from the Act itself the Court would naturally mean the presiding judge plus the delegates, because sections 18-24, if read together, leave no doubt in ones mind that the presiding judge is a different entity from the delegates and does not form the Court by himself. However, there is evidently some doubt or difference of opinion in this connection with the result that the question of "alimony" and "custody of children" under section 49, even after passing of the decree, is fixed by the presiding judge in Chambers and not in the open Court in consultation with the delegates. It is therefore imperative that a special provision should be made in the Act for empowering the Court made up of the presiding Judge and the delegates, together in consultation, to fix the question of alimony and custody of children in each case, particularly where the question is raised in course of hearing or the suit for divorce or immediately on passing of the decree. The other point I should provide for is a specific power to be given to the Matrimonial Court by which they should give a charge on the immoveable property, if any, belonging to the defendant as security for the payment of the alimony. I have known cases where such charge has been given by the presiding Judge, but in absence of any specific provisio for this in the Act itself it is very doubtful how far this is regular and binding. No doubt in section 40 which deals with alimo.. there is a provision to the effect that the Court "may require a proper instrument to be executed by parties" but I am afraid that is not specific or clear and therefore a specific power given to the Court in this connection is absolutely essential to prevent future litigation or complications arising out of litigation.



A group of new office-bearers of the Girgaum District Congress Committee. (Front row from left to right) Mr. Babrekar, Mrs. Perin Captain (President) Miss Najuben Dastur and Mr. S. K. Patil.

"Elders" Pass Assam C. L. A. Act Amendment Bill

Mehrotra Characterises "Drastic Measure" As "Big Brother Of Bengal Detenus Bill"

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

The Council of State met to-day at 10-30 to dispose of the Assam Criminal Law Amendment Bill which was passed by the Assembly.

At question time Mr. Stewart informed Sir Phiroz Sethna that the Council of State's resolution regarding Indianisation of the Services of Port Trust was brought to the notice of the various Port Trusts.

Replies so far indicated that Trusts have taken and will continue to take steps to accelerate the process of Indianisation of their superior services. Indians were being appointed to those posts for which properly qualified Indians were available.

Majority of Port Trusts had also expressed their readiness to give preference to ex-Dufferin cadats in filling the posts requiring mercantile marine qualifications, provided they possessed the requisite experience and qualification.

ASSAM C. L. A. BILL.

Mr. Hallett moved the Bill supplementing the Assam Criminal Law Amendment Act. In showing the necessity to pass that Bill he went through the ground already traversed by the Home Member in the Assembly. He said that terrorists were using Assam as the area for the purpose of obtaining money by dacoities and mail robberies to carry on terrorism in Bengal. It was therefore necessary to empower the Government with the necessary measures to nip in the bud nefarious designs. It was to prevent the spread of the evil among the Assamees that the Government should be armed with powers included in the bill. The suspension of Habeas corpus was a drastic measure in the Bill but he considered it necessary in the larger interests of the country. He hoped that Government would not keep the Bill on the statue book longer than was absolutely necessary.

"ITS BIG BROTHER."

Mr. Mehrotra expressed the opinion that this bill was the big brother of the Bengal Detenus Bill. Political dacoities had been committed in almost all provinces but why should the Assam Government alone be given drastic powers. The Penal Code was quite sufficient to deal with cases and to prevent such dacoities.

Mr. Kalikar wanted to know whether there was emergency in Assam which required such legislation.

Mr. Chari characterised the Bill as too drastic.

Mr. Sapru declared that powers given to the accused to appeal to the High Court were of no use.

Mr. Chetty and Nawab Hyatkhan Noon supported the Bill.

Mr. Hallett replying pointed out the difficulty of Government in debating such bills as they could not put all their cards on the table. He agreed with Mr. Mehrotra that there had not been very many dacoities, but they had taken place over a small area. Assam had taken as drastic powers as Bengal, because one and the same organisation which worked in Bengal was working in Assam. He assured the House that wherever possible Government did prosecute the offenders under the ordinary law.

TWO AMENDMENTS LOST.

The motion was passed.

During consideration of the Bill clause by clause two amendments were moved.

Mr. Jagdish Prasad's amendment deleting clause three which curtailed the powers of the High Court under Section 491 was defeated by 32 votes against 6. Those who voted for the amendment were Sir Phiroz Sethna and Messrs. Jagdish Prasad, Sapru, Mehrotra, Kalikar and Chari.

Mr. Mahrotra's amendment extending the life of the Bill to a period not exceeding three years was rejected without division.

The Bill was eventually passed in the third reading of the Bill when Messrs. Sapru and Kalikar recorded their dissent to the Bill.

BILL PASSED.

The Bill was eventually passed in the form in which it emerged from the Assembly.

The House adjourned till Wednesday when non-official resolutions will be taken up.—A.P.

LORD JUSTICE SCRUTTON DEAD

LONDON, August 20.

Death has occurred of Lord Justice Scrutton.—Reuter's Special.

(Sir Thomas Edward Scrutton, Rt. Hon. Lord Justice, was born on August 28, 1856. He was the eldest son of Thomas Scrutton of Blockhurst Hill, Essex, the shipowner.

Sir Thomas E. Scrutton was educated at Mill Hill School and had a brilliant collegiate career at the University College, London, having passed the M. A. Degree examination with marks qualifying him to a medal. He secured the Yorke prize four times. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1882 and was created K.C., in 1901. He was appointed on the bench of the Middle Temple in 1908 and made a Judge of the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice in 1910 and was made Lord Justice in 1916.

Besides being a Fellow of the London University College, Foundation Scholar of the Cambridge University, Trinity College, Senior Whelwell Scholar of the University of Cambridge, 1st class Moral Science Tripos and Senior Law Tripos, Cambridge, he was a noted authority on the Law of Copyright and his book, the Law of Charter Parties and Bills of lading ran into 12th editions.

Shortly before his demise, he decided the famous Rasputin Film Libel Appeal in favour of Princess Yussupouff, the complainant, and awarded damages against the Metro-Goldwyn-Meyers.).

FAIR IN JUDGMENTS

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, August 20.

Scrupulously fair judgments and trenchantly fearless commtnts were the chief characteristics of Lord Justice Scrutton who died aged 78. One of his most famous comments was against the late Justice McCardie when the latter, as bachelor, attempted to dogmatise on Matrimonial relations in the famous Helen of Troy case. Lord Justice Scrutton said that it would come better from judges with more than theoretical knowledge of the relations between husband and wife, whereafter the late Justice McCardie administered a "public rebuke" to Lord Justice Scrutton by declining to refuse to give notes of the case to the Court of Appeal if Lord Justice Scrutton was a member of the court. Later the late Justice McCardie retracted. Lord Justice Scrutton was also prominent in commercial cases owing to his vast knowledge of maritime law.

Grigg Apologises To Assembly

Forgets Pledge And Makes Premature Distribution Of Salt Revenue

Sir James Grigg threw a bomb-shell to-day and when challenged to be more explicit, he did so with the result that once again parliamentary pundits on the treasury benches felt uncomfortable. His recent visit to Calcutta, he said, convinced him that the Bengal Government was doing everything it could, to promote the development of salt manufacture.

Cross-examined by Mr. Neogy he said the Bengal Government had resented the remarks of Sir G. Schuster on the subject, a revelation which is contrary to the normal practice of Government members. Sir Cowasji Jehangir drove the point further and Sir J Grigg asserted that he differed from his predecessor.

GRIGG APOLOGISES

But soon came a confession. Sir G. Schuster had promised not to distribute salt revenue till the Assembly discussed the matter this session. But sir J. Grigg in his desire to be an efficient Head of the Department had forgotten this pledge and had passed orders. He therefore apologized to the House for having distributed revenue prematurely.

SALARY FOR NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS?

Otherwise too, the question hour provided the chief interest in to-day's sitting and members had it openly from the Government that the question of paying a fixed annual salary for non-official members was being considered. Late K C Roy as member of the Upper House had moved such a proposition and now the Government is adopting it not for reasons given by the late Mr. Roy which were based on parliamentary practices in other ccuntries, but because it wants to prevent members prolonging the session for the sake of earning their daily allowance.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir thinking that Government's proposal meant insult to the members suggested that Government hight try to save a good bit of money by appointing dummy official members from the Secretariat for recording votes in the Assembly instead of calling official members drawing a salary of Rs. 3000 from provincial Governments.

Sir Grigg was about to retort narshly but laughter overpowered him and he sat down remaking that the same might be done in respect of some other sections of the House.

ARMY BILL RUMOUR

The Assembly lobbies were startled to-day by the rumour that the Army Bill was being withdrawn and therefore the session may end a week earlier than anticipated.

I tried to sound the authoritative quarters but no confirmation was available and everyone said that pending business made the conclusion of the session before the end of August impossible. The Petroleum Bill and Rubber Control Bill were passed by the Assembly to-day. This gave an opportunity to members who sit on the Ottawa Committee to get busy with drafting a strong minute of dissent exposing the Ottawa Agreement and showing that even where Government claimed advantage, it was illusory.

This report will certainly prove inconvenient to Sir Joseph Bhore who is the champion of imperial preferences.

Proceedings In Detail

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

The Legislative Assembly passed to-day the Petroleum Bill, the Rubber Control Bill, and the Income Tax Amendment Bill, relating to relief from double taxation.

SALT MANUFACTURE IN BENGAL.

Answering Mr. S. C. Mitra's question relating to salt manufacture in Bengal, Sir James Grigg who recently visited Calcutta replied that he did not agree with Sir George Schuster's statement that the Bengal Government were not taking any steps in accordance with the Assembly's wishes. His (Grigg's) investigations showed that the Bengal Government were fully complying with the terms of the Assembly resolution of 1931 and that they had been well advised not to waste money on schemes rwhich held out no prospects of success. At the same time the Bengal Government were pursuing further enquiries into the possibility of developing salt manufacture in Bengal. The matter had been referred to the Board of Industries in Bengal whose report was under consideration The Bengal Government have under consideration a scheme for establishing of two warehouses as an experimental measure. The scheme under examination provides for warehouses in two districts only."

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh asked questions relating to the non-appointment of Indians in the Cypher Bureau of the Foreign and Political Department. He recalled several representations that had been made.

Mr. Metcalfe assured him that substantial steps were being taken towards achieving the end they desired. He hoped that their efforts would be shortly successful.

PETROLEUM ACT AMENDMENT.

On the motion of Sir Frank Noyce the Petroleum Act Amendment Bill was taken up for consideration in the light of the Select Committee's changes which Sir Frank Noyce contended cleared up many doubtful points. Regarding fuel oil he promised that the Government would frame rules in consultation with the industry so that no unreasonable obstacles would be found in the way of transport, storage, etc., of this oil.

"NON-CONTENTIOUS."

Mr Gaya Prasad Singh supported the measure, which he described as non-contentious. He wanted an assurance that dealers in the mofussil would get their supply of petrol uninterruptedly.

During discussion of the Bill two small verbal amendments moved by Mr. Perry, Joint Secretary, Industries Department were accepted.

The Bill was then passed amidst cheers

RUBBER CONTROL BILL.

Mr. Bajpai moved consideration of the Rubber Control Bill.

Mr. Thampan supported the Bill but held that undue preference had been given to other countries. Mr. Bajpai replied that at the time when matter was considered the interests concerned did not bring the complaint to light.

After the House had agreed to take the bill into consideration Mr. Thampan moved an amendment that one planter should be nominated by the Madras Government and he should not be a member of the South Indian Planters Association.

Mr. James said that such provision could not be made in the Bill but hoped that the Madras Government would take steps to see that Mr. Thampan's proposal was kept in view.

Mr. Uppisahib supported the amendment.

ALL CLAUSES PASSED

Mr. Bajpai said that Government had sympathy with the amendment as the class for whom Mr. Thampan had spoken deserved the fullest consideration.

Mr. Bajpai moved that the bill be passed.

WIDE SUPPORT IN INDIA

Mr. James thanked the Government for bringing in the bill which gave the rubber industry an international status.

Mr. Mudaliar complained that at the time of drawing up the agreement the areas under cultivation in India were underestimated and the Burma quota had been fixed at a more favourable figure and one progressively increasing, while Ceylon which had four times more acreage than India was given twelve times the Indian quota.

Mr. Richards (Burma) said that his province had been given a larger quota as Burma had immature areas far greater than India.

Mr. B. Das opposed the Bill on the ground that Government had anticipated the Joint Select Committee's report and separated (? Burma) from India for purposes of rubber agreement.

Mr. Bajpai agreed that acreage in the different countries should have been taken into account when the quota question was decided.

Mr. Das's fear was falsified by the fact that the power of supervision and control of these committees rested with the Governor-General.

The Bill was passed.

Sir J. Grigg moved the consideration of the Income Tax Amendment Bill. He said that owing to the recent reduction of Income Tax in England, the In-

(Continued on page 8)

Working Committee's Resolution On Communal Award

Only Part Of Big Programme Of Settling Communal Problem

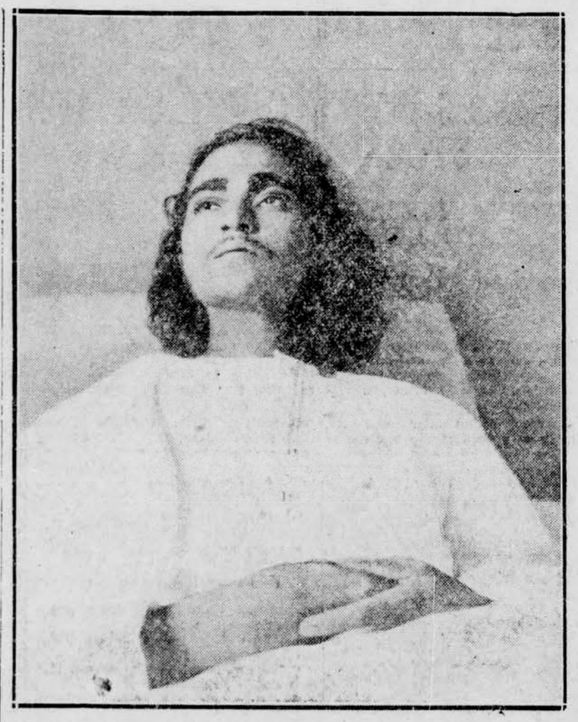
CHAPRA (By Mail.)

At a crowded meeting of Congress workers of Saran, some two hundred of whom assembled at Dr. Mahmud's place on the 14th August, Doctor Saheb offered a defence of the Congress Working Committee's resolution on the Communal Award and made startling disclosures regarding what happened at the second Round Table Conference which Mahatma Gandhi also attended. The resolution of the Working Committee, was, he said, neither hasty nor unjust. It was the result of very serious consideration which Mahatmaji had been giving to the communal problem since his return from England, bitter with a sense of disgrace at the ugly differences which the delegates from India had exhibited on the occasion. Inspite of his best efforts Mahatma Gandhi could not bring the representatives of the Hindus, the Mahomedans and the Sikhs to agree to any common communal formula. His failure to achieve success in this direction was enough to lower India in the eyes of the world, but the representation of the delegates—Hindu, Mussalman and Sikh—without any exception—save Mahatma Gandhi, to Mr Ramsay MacDonald to serve as an arbitrator for communal settlement was tantamount to throwing the principle of self-determination to the winds and amounted to saying that they were really unable to manage their own affairs. This was a humiliation which the tender soul of Mahatmaji could ill-afford to bear and the description of the humiliation which he gave to the members of the Working Committee on his return from England was enough to bring tears to their eyes. If, after he landed in Bombay, he had been left free he would certainly have made Herculean efforts to bring about a settlement among the various communities, but Government were too shrewd to give him such an opportunity. He was gaoled and his followers were locked up, but though the repression of 1932-33 was far more hideous than that of 1930-31 the world—specially America which had witnessed the spectacle of their communal differences remained dull and apathetic, cursing them as a people who deserved to be kicked, whereas in 1930 they had sent several press reporters to record and propagate their fight for freedom. Now that Mahatma Gandhi was free he would try his best to bring about a settlement. The Working Committee's resolution was only a part of a big programme of bringing the communities together and of making them settle their own differences. It was only in this way that Mahatma Gandhi would like to meet the challenge of the British Premier that the Award would not be changed unless the communities agreed to a change. On the other hand, Malaviyaji wanted the question of the Communal Award to be taken to the Assembly and then to the British Parliament. But with what result? It could best be foreseen by those who had seen and known the British diplomat. There can be no difficulty now in judging which method was better—Gandhiji's or Malaviyaji's. Malaviyaji's method was one of prayer and petition and making representations to Government, a method whereby they would once more play into the hands of Government and make it stronger; whereas Gandhiji's method was one of creating the sanction of combined Hindu-Muslim popular will behind the decisions of the Constituent Assembly.

GREATEST FRIEND OF HINDUS.

Referring to the charge that is frequently brought against Gandhiji that he was an idealist with no practical sense and therefore no record of success, the Doctor asked: 'Does the history of the world provide any other instance in which a revolution in thought, words and action has been brought about by any other political leader sooner than has been done by Mahatma Gandhi? Was it possible 15 years back for 250 self-sacrificing political workers to assemble from different parts of the district at their own cost in a small town to consider a political issue?"

You have, the Doctor said, to take the Mussalmans with you because they are not one thousand or two thousands but they are 7 crores and you cannot ignore them. But this does not mean that in trying to take the Mussalmans with himself Gandhiji is inimical to the Hindus. Gandhiji is the greatest friend of the Hindus. Not to speak of protecting the rights of the Hindus, he has given them a new lease of life. What were the Hindu Sabhaites doing when in order to prevent bifurcation of the Hindus into caste Hindus and untouchables Mahatma Gandhi staked his life in the Yeravda Jail? Do you think a hundred resolution passed by the Hindu Sabha would have been as effective as the one deadly step of Mahatma Gandhi proved to be?



Pandit Ramachandra Sarma, who is fasting unto death against cow-slaughter in Mangrol, is at present in Bombay lying in a very weak condition. The following report about the Pandit's health was issued on Saturday evening: "Panditji is cheerful. He refuses to take salt as he says he has not taken salt for last five years. Pulse and heart are good. Feels discomfort in the abdomen. Panditji's voice has been low."

FOUR MEN KILLED

Lorry Smashed To Pieces In Collision With Train

DIBRUGARH, Aug. 20.

Four persons were killed in a serious train and lorry collision which occurred between Pawai and Margherita on the Dibru Sadiya Railway Line.

It is reported that about 10-30 a.m. when the 27 Up Goods Train proceeded about two miles from Pawai it collided with a lorry carrying tea-leaf belonging to Makum Assam Tea Company.

The train which was on top speed struck the body of the lorry which was then on the railway line and on its backward movement dragged the lorry forward and smashed it to pieces notwithstanding the engine driver's strenuous efforts to stop the train.

Of the four occupants of the lorry (all garden coolies) including driver three died on the spot and the fourth died a few hours later in the north bank tea estate hospital.

The engine was so badly damaged that it had to be replaced by a relief engine from Dibrugarh Station a distance of 59 miles.—United Press.

TUNGABHADRA PROJECT ECHO

Why Nizam's Chief Engineer Resigned

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Aug. 20.

Public feelings continue to run high in connection with the resignation of Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung Bahadur, Chief Engineer and Secretary P.W.D.

It is reliably understood that the scheme he formulated in connection with the Tungabhadra Project was opposed by two members of the Executive Council, who in turn threatened to resign if he carried the day, and this led to his resignation.

Several other senior officers of the P.W.D. are expected to follow suit in a day two.

Glowing tributes are being paid to Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung's services to the State, and emphasis is laid on his freedom from communalism and his passionate loyalty to the Nizam. The latter, who has the greatest regard for him, has directed that his full salary should be paid to him as pension and that, as Consulting Engineer to the Government, he should get an additional Rs. 4,000.—United Press.

PROHIBIT COW SLAUGHTER

Request To Sheikh Saheb Of Mangrol

(From A Correspondent).

RAJKOT, August 20.

At Mangrol to-day there is complete 'hartal' Mr. Chudgar, Bar-at-Law, addressed a meeting of three thousand people. Mr. Vakil moved a resolution which was supported by Mr. Laxmidas Pitamber of Bombay and others.

The resolution was wired to the Sheikh Saheb of Mangrol.

It aims:—"The public meeting of Rajkot citizens on Sunday unanimously resolved to request your Highness to withdraw your order permitting cow-slaughter."

WARNING TO Pt. SHARMA

The Secretary Mangrol Moslem Seva Mandal writes.

A public meeting of the Muslims of Mangrol severely condemns the attitude of Mr Jamnadas Udesi in publishing the letter in the press written by their Highnesses of Jamnager, Bhavnager, Dhrangadhra and Limbdi to H. H the Nawab Saheb of Mangrol.

This action of Mr. Udesi is clearly an encroachment upon the rights and privileges and prestige of the Maharajas and Nawabs.

The Jain Inhabitants of Mangrol residing in Bombay have in pretending to take up the question of cow killing, made a poisonus move to raise an agitation amongst the Kathiawar Hindus as well as the Maharajas with a view to bring a bad name to the just and kind Muslim Ruler of Mangrol.

This public meeting warns Pandit Ramchandra Sharma, who is an Arya Samajist or Mahasabite, that he cannot deprive the Muslims of their religious right of cow killing and appeals to His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Mangrol to ignore such threats.

ENHANCED RATES ON PRESS MESSAGES?

Karachi Merchants Protest Against Proposal

KARACHI, Aug. 20.

In the course of a communication to the Government of Bombay on the subject of proposed enhancement of rates of press messages the Committee of Buyers and Shippers Chamber of Karachi says, at present there could hardly be any justification for the proposed enhancement on financial grounds. It adds that the service news is very essential for the education of masses, especially in a vast country as India. It is therefore incumbent on the Government to take steps for the development of this srvice as far as possible, at any rate, not to see it further curtailed as a direct consequence of the enhancement of the existing rates for press messages.

The Chamber threrefore with all the emphasis at their command urges the Government to reject the proposal summarily.—A. P. Special.

CINEMA OWNER COMMITS SUICIDE

Deceased Alleged To Have Misappropriated P.W.D. Funds

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Aug. 20.

Relations of one Narsingh Rao of Hyderabad have received information that Narasingha Rao, of the Narayan Talkies, Hyderabad, who is alleged to have misappropriated a sum of Rs. 27,000 from the P.W.D. and absconded to Bombay, committed suicide in Bombay.

His partner, one Rajchand, is also absconding and the Police have taken possession of the Theatre.—United Press.

MEANT TO OVERAWE MEMBERS

Burma Governor's Decision "Against Basic Principles"

RANGOON, August 20.

That His Excellency's decision was not in conformity with the constitutional practice and was against the fundamental principles and the conduct of the President also was a deliberate invasion on the inherent rights and privileges of the Council members was the opinion of the Working Committee of the Chit Hlaings Bamaw's and the People's Parties in a lengthy statement commenting upon the President's action and the Governor's decision for the retention of the President.

It was also held that the display of force was meant to overawe the members into submission and that the President was not relying on the goodwill of the House, but on the authority that kept him in office.

For these reasons the majority of the elected members felt that no useful purpose could be served by their participating any further in the proceedings of the Council.

Therefore, 53 M.L.C.'s assembled in the lobby and passed a resolution on the Retrenchment Report's recommendation.—A.P.

The Post Master-General of the Punjab has appointed an investigating Inspector to find out the cause as to why two letters posted at Sialkot on 18th February, 1925 remained with the Postal Department for more than 9 years and were then returned to the sender undelivered.

IS YOUR WIFE NERVOUS, IRRITABLE, or Even HYSTERICAL ?

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INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE

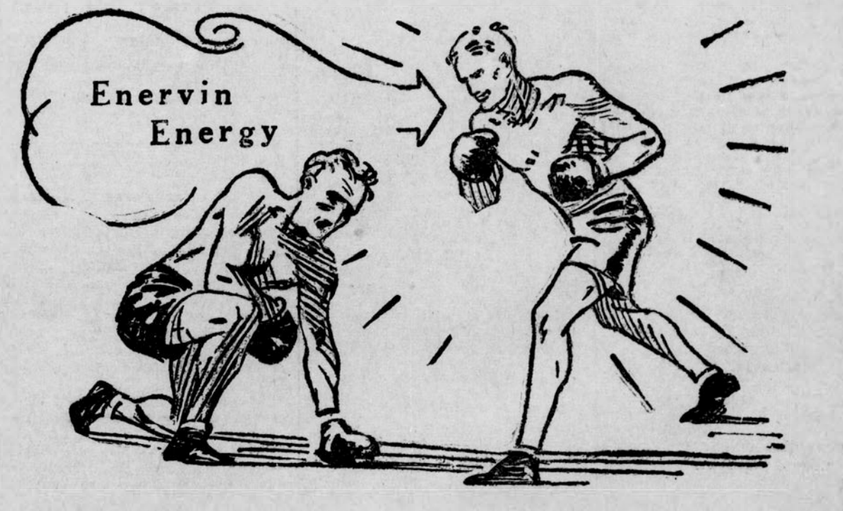
(Continued from Page 6).

countries is small. Trade with Afghanistan, Persia, Africa and China has not been properly developed although trade with distant European countries has made striking progress. Moreover, the preponderance of England only in our foreign trade is a source of great danger in case there is a war with that country because a major portion of our trade would be lost. Nearly 25 per cent of our exports and 35 per cent of our imports are with England. On the contrary, our trade balance with America, Africa, Australia and many continental countries is favourable.

On the whole, the development of foreign trade is entirely beneficial to foreign countries and partially to Indians. The Dundee jute industry is maintained by Indian jute exports. Tea is the vital need of United Kingdom. The French oil mill industry and the U.S.A. leather industries are maintained largely by the exports of Indian seeds, hides and skins respectively. Thus foreign countries have prospered to the direct detriment to India. Lancashire Java and Japan have largely prospered at the cost of India. A large portion of the profits arising out of the growth of agriculture (tea and coffee) and some of the industries is appropriated by non-Indians because they are owned by them. It can be said that the Indian foreign trade "involves a process of exploitation of our potential wealth that benefits the foreigners, while it affords employment to a few hundred thousand labourers."

Conclusion.

Foreign trade should not be considered as an end in itself but it should be a means to an end for stimulating the growth of national welfare and an increase in the productive capacity, the economic comforts and the fullness of life enjoyed by the people. The development of Indian foreign trade has failed to achieve these results. The one-sided exchange of raw materials for finished goods retards the development of Indian industries. The one-sided growth of agriculture to the detriment of industry due to the development of foreign trade is not in the best interests of the country. National economy has been sacrificed to world economy.



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Latest Commercial News

RISE OF 20 POINTS IN NEW YORK COTTON

Better Sentiment Due To Increasing Torridity

GOLD AND SILVER SLIGHTLY EASY BUT WHEAT FIRM

Tin And Rubber Quiet But Jute Unchanged

BOMBAY, Aug. 20.

On Monday, the sterling dollar and the sterling franc crossrates moved within a narrow range.

BETTER SENTIMENT IN N. Y. COTTON.

A slightly better sentiment ruled the New York cotton market owing to the increasing torridity in the western belt. There was good outside support.

GOLD AND SILVER SLIGHTLY EASY.

London gold and silver prices ruled slightly easy.

WHEAT FIRM BUT LINSEED STEADY.

Liverpool and Chicago wheat ruled firm on account of unfavourable crop reports. Oats and rye also maintained a firm tone. Linseed was steady.

TIN AND RUBBER QUIET

Tin and rubber were quiet and Jute remained unchanged.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES QUIET.

The London Stock Exchange displayed no special feature while giltedged securities ruled with a quiet tendency.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(December 1934)

New York, Aug. 20.

Previous closing	13.21
To-day's opening	13.28
Difference	+.07
To-day's closing	13.41
Difference	+.20

BROACH EXPECTATION

July-August	Rs. 223-8
April-May	Rs. 229-8

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(January 1934)

Liverpool, Aug. 20.

Previous closing	6.88
To-day's opening	6.79
Difference	—.09
To-day's closing	6.87
Difference	—.01

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug. 20.

A slightly better sentiment ruled the cotton market to-day and the advance though not high was favourable owing to the increasing torridity in the western belt but the demand was far from satisfactory.

Trading in December option commenced with a gain of 7 points at 13.28 but there was a slight setback owing to unfavourable Liverpool advices.

The market later gained strength from outside support although the anticipation of the textile strike was not an encouraging factor. However, December advanced 11 points to 13.32 which rate was steady for a fairly long part of the session.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 13.41 with a rise of 20 points

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 20.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October	(13.25/13.24) 13.12/13.12
December	(13.39/13.39) 13.28/13.28
January	(13.41/13.41) 13.34/13.33

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 20.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American October	6.80
American December	6.79
Egyptian October	8.31
Egyptian November	8.34

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 20. 10-0 p.m.

Broach cotton for April-May delivery fluctuated between Rs. 227 and Rs. 228 at night. The rate at 10 p.m. was Rs. 227-4 with New York cotton futures 10 points up.

FALL IN CEYLON FINANCES

Due To Payment Of Public Debt

COLOMBO, August 20.

According to the Treasury Returns, just available, there was a deficit of Rs. 1,980,582 in July in the finances of the Colony. The total expenditure was Rs. 9,759,-129. This is Rs. 111,609 less than the figure for the corresponding month of the previous financial year.. It is said the deficit was due to the payment of Public Debt charges amounting to Rs. 3,259,900.

The difference in revenue, on the other hand, as compared with July, 1933, is Rs. 3,274,590. This excess in the past year was due to the windfall in the form of estate duty on the estate of the late Earl of Inchape.—United Press.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Aug. 20.

Previous closing	5.09 3/8
To-day's opening	5.08 1/2
To-day's closing	5.09

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Aug. 20.

Previous closing	5.09 7/16
To-day's opening	5.09 1/8
To-day's closing	5.08 11/16
Difference	—.00 3/4

FRANC RATE

London, Aug. 20.

Previous closing	76.34
To-day's opening	76.31
To-day's closing	76.34
Difference	unchanged

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug. 20.

London Exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar at 509 1/8 which later eased to 508 13/16.

The closing sterling-dollar crossrate was 5.08 11/16.

The Franc opened steady at 76.31 and slightly declined to 76.28.

The sterling Franc crossrate closed at 76.34.

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 20.

The market was steady

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	21 5/8d.	21 5/8d.
Forward	21 5/8d.	21 9/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug. 20.

Gold (£6-18-4) £6-18-3

BULLION

London, Aug. 20.

Influx £56,000
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver Spot (21 5/8d.) 21 5/8d.
Gold per ounce (£6-18-4) £6-18-3

DISCOUNTS

London, Aug. 20.

3 months (13/13 to 13/16 p.c.) 13/16 to 13/16 p.c.
4 months (13/16 to 7/8 p.c.) 13/16 to 7/8 p.c.
6 months (1 to 1 1/8 p.c.) 1 to 1 1/8 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Aug. 20. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16)	1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.75)	5.75
New York on Bombay (38.50)	38.43
Berlin on Bombay (0.95 1/4)	0.95 1/4
London on Milan (58.65)	58.65
London on Shanghai (1-4 1/2)	1-4 1/2
London on Kobe (1-2 1/4)	1-2 1/4

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Aug. 20.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 59/14, 59/15 and 60/1. Some business was done at these levels. The market was not affected by rumours which later were officially contradicted that China would place embargo on the export of silver.

Prices however advanced to Rs. 60/1, 60/2 and 60/4 on favourable American advices.

Gold remained steady at Rs. 34/6/3, 34/6/6 and 34/7/3.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug. 20.

Liverpool wheat opened firm, about 5/8 penny higher with December at 71 1/4 and March at 73 3/8 and advanced on commission houses buying but later there was slight profit-taking.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug. 20.

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 1.04 and December at 1.05 and advanced on unfavourable crop reports and commission house buying but later slightly declined on realising.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, Aug. 20.

Chicago oats opened steady with December at 50 1/2. Trading was fairly active but the encouragement from outside was poor.

Chicago Rye opened steady with December at 97 1/4 and moved in sympathy with wheat.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Aug. 20.

There was very little doing in the Argentine linseed market and the undertone was quiet but steady. In the absence of speculative interest prices remained steady near about opening levels. October option was quoted at a decline of 3 points at 14.52.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug. 20.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. to-day.

METALS.

Tin (£228 5/8 buyers £228 3/4 sellers) £228 1/2 buyers £228 3/4 sellers Quiet.

Lead (£10 11/16 buyers £10 13/16 sellers) £10 11/16 buyers steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£31 1/4 to £31 3/4) £31 1/8 to £31 1/2

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

JUTE

Crop July-Aug-Sept (£14 3/4) £14 3/4

Dundee August (£17) unquoted.

Lightening August (£16) unquoted.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (2-1) 2-1
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-5) 1-5

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/2) 7 7/16 paid and buyers.
Oct-Dec. (7 11/16) 7 9/16 paid and buyers.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Aug-Sept (£12 7/8) £12 3/4 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Aug-Sept (£12 1/2) £12 1/2 sellers
Linseed La Plata Aug-Sept (£11 1/4) £11 1/4 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal Sept (10) 10 1/8 sellers.

BUSINESS VERY QUIET ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

FURTHER DECLINE IN COPPER OWING TO LACK OF SUPPORT

American Demand For Argentine Maize

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 20.

On the Stock Exchange, business was very quiet and throughout the day markets were featureless.

In commodities copper further declined owing to the continued lack of support. Cereals were firmer, a feature being American demand for Argentine Maize.

Liverpool cotton after weakness, recovered on better American advices. Wall Street opened steady but the sentiment was mixed.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Aug. 20.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day unchanged at £93 1/4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug. 20. 3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange markets were generally featureless. Giltedgeds were quiet but steady. Mining shares were quieter. Industrials were generally steady but business was restricted.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£80 5/8) £80
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£105) £105
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£110 7/8) £110 7/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£115 3/8) £115 3/8
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£104 3/8) £104 3/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£114) £114

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol 10 3/8) dol 10 7 8
International Holding (dol 1 5/8) dol 1 5/8
Hydro Electric (dol 5 3/8) dol 5 3/8
Musical Industries (28-6) 28-0
Princhin Johnson (40-9) 40-9
Imperial Chemical Defd (37-4 1/2) 37-4 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (9-4 1/2) 9-4 1/2
Woolsworth New Ord (107-3) 108-3
Swedish Match (7-0) 7-0
Dunlop Rubber (19-0) 18-0
University Ordinary (21-6) 21-0
Ford Motors (33-3) 33-3
Cables and Wireless (£6 3/4) £6 3/4
British American Tobacco (122-3) 122-6
Camera 'A' (£7 5/8) £7 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (128-4 1/2) 127-7 1/2
P and O S N Co Defd (16-1 1/2) 16-1 1/2
Distillers (90-0) 90-0
Bredrurd Dyers (11-9) 11-9
British Celonese (11-3) 11-3
J and P Coates Ordinary (66-0) 66-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (47-6) 47-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (9-6) 9-6
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-3) 10-3
Inter Nickels (25 1/8) 25 1/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-3) 5-3
Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Aug. 20. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£80 3/8) £80 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£93 1/4) £93 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£115 1/4) £115 1/2
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948-58 (£106 ..) £106 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£101) £101
5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£112 3/4) £112 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

3 per cent Australian Loan (£108) £108

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (26-3) 26-3
Empire of India and Ceylon (43-6) 43-0
Donaro Tea (57-9) 57-6

JUTES SHARES

Barnagore (11) 11

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-9) 25-9
Gula Kelampong (26-9) 23-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (37-9) 34-9

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (63-9) 64-4 1/2
Burma Corporation (13-1 1/2) 13-1 1/2
Rio Tintos (16 3/4) 16 3/4
East Rand Proprietary (52-9) 52-9
Rand Mines (142-6) 146-3

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela (33-10 1/2) 36-3
Anglo Persian (43-10 1/2) 43-10 1/2
Burma Oil (78-6) 82-6
Mexican Eagle (8-1 1/2) 8-1 1/2
Shell Transport (47-6) 46-3
Royal Dutch (£20 3/4) £20 3/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug. 20.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange

General Motors (dol 29) dol 28 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 12 1/8) 12 1/8
U S Steel Common (dol 33 1/2) dol 33 3/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 79 1/4) unquoted.

GRIGG APOLOGIES TO ASSEMBLY

(Continued from page 8.)

dian Tax over a considerable range applying to Indian Companies was higher than the tax in England. The Bill would enable Government to realise eight lakhs revenue which they would lose if the error in the Income Tax Law was not put right.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir asked whether the change did not affect individuals at all.

Sir J. Grigg said that it would probably affect a few individuals whose income was above twenty lakhs.

NOT DUE TO ORIGINAL ERROR

Mr. James said that the Bill meant that those who paid tax in both the countries might not under the provision of relief from double tax pay a lower tax than the companies paying a single tax. He took the opportunity of drawing the attention of Sir J. Grigg to Sir G Schuster's last budget speech hoping to do away next year with the cut in pay and surcharges on income tax. The amendment proposed was not due to original error, but because nobody could ever contemplate the Indian rate of income tax going higher than the United Kingdom.

TELL THEM THEY'RE WRONG

Sir Cowasji Jehangir said that 99 per cent of the proposed burden would fall on English Companies operating in India and welcomed Mr. James' support to the Bill. He hoped, however, that Sir J Grigg would tell the British Government of which he was a servant in one of his confidential communications that well-informed people in England were wrong when they thought that India was lightly taxed. Sir C Jehangir hoped that the next budget would give relief to the lower middle class.

Dr. Ziauddin also spoke.

RIGHT TO DIFFER

Sir J Grigg replying said that he was the servant of the Government of India and not the British Government (applause) While he had the right to differ from the opinions of his predecessor he would carry out the pledges made by Sir G Schuster. Sir G. Schuster's pledge about the removal of pay cut and surcharge on incometax might be very embarrassing, but it was a pledge by which Sir J Grigg felt bound. Sir G Schuster's forecast might be optimistic. Sir J Grigg said that he would neither confirm nor deny it.

Sir Cowasji on a personal explanation said that the constitutional position was that Sir J Grigg was responsible to the Secretary of State who was responsible to the British Government.

REPARTEES

Sir J Grigg repeated that so long as he was a member of the Government of India he was a servant of India and not of the British Government (applause).

Mr. Neogy: What about the other part of the serious allegation that Sir J Grigg was in confidential communication with the British Government (laughter).

Sir J Grigg: The allegation does not seem to be worth denying.

The House passed the Income Tax Amendment Bill and adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

Ear-rings And Coins Of Moghul Period

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

17 gold, 632 silver and 72 copper coins and two snake-shaped ear ornaments were acquired during the last four years. Most of these date back to the Mughal period and were found in several places in the province.

24 silver coins were found buried in an earthern pot in a stone quarry at Akola, while a grazer boy on the bank of Wardha river came across ten coins of Emperor Aurangzeb.—A. P.

BATTLE ROYAL IN COUNCIL TO-DAY?

(Continued from page 1).

vileged confidential document not to be produced in court. Some concession regarding the Picketting clause is also reported to have been given.

Most of the amendments, and all of the vital ones, tabled by Mr. Bakhale have been reported to have been unacceptable to the Government Mr. Bakhale will move all of them to-morrow and a battle royal over the Second Reading of the bill too is naturally expected.

The following amendments from Home Member, Mr. Bell will be moved at the Second Reading of the Trade Disputes Conciliation Bill.

In sub-clause (2) of Clause 5, after the word 'workmen' where it occurs for the first time the words 'with' a view to promote harmonious relations between employers and workmen' shall be inserted. In Clause 9 (1), after the explanation to sub-clause (3) the following new sub-clauses shall be added namely, (4) no criminal court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the First Class shall try any offence under sub-section (3).

(5) no criminal court shall take cognizance of any offence under sub-section (3) except with the previous sanction of the Governor-in-Council and (2) existing sub-clause (4) shall be renumbered as (6).

Mr. Saklatwala tables the following amendment for explanation to sub-clause (3) of Clause 9. The following shall be substituted. Explanation where such employer is a company registered under the Indian Companies Act 1913; employer shall mean the Managing Agent or Managing Director of such company or any other officer of the company authorised to represent such company in the prescribed manner.

REVIEW OF WORLD TRADE

Fall In Quantum Arrested Since Past 5 Years

According to the Review of World Trade for 1933, which has just been published by the Economic Intelligence Service of the League of Nations, the fall in the quantum of international trade, which set in with the economic depression nearly five years ago was arrested in 1933 when a slight increase in that quantum occurred. The value of world trade was, however, lower than in 1932 by 10 per cent in terms of gold and by 5 per cent in terms of sterling.

The increase in trade activities was almost entirely due to raw materials, the quantum of which entering into trade is estimated to have risen from 1932 to 1933 by as much as 8 per cent. The corresponding increase for manufactured articles is less than 2 per cent, and the quantum of foodstuffs traded is estimated to have been 8 per cent less than in 1,34, owing largely to increased self-sufficiency in several of the main consuming countries. In particular, the wheat imports of several European countries were drastically reduced.

FALL IN MANUFACTURED ARTICLES

Average prices of goods entering into trade fell from 1932 to 1933 by 11-12 per cent in gold and 7 per cent in sterling. The movement of the prices of individual articles varied between wide limits, but manufactured articles fell, on an average, more in price from 1932 to 1933 than primary products, and in consequence there was for the first time since the beginning of the depression, an improvement in the terms on which agricultural and mineral producing countries effected the exchange of their produce against the goods they import. It will be recalled that one of the earliest indications of the depression was the deterioration of the terms of trade of these countries in 1928.

The majority of these countries were able to increase the quantum of their exports and to render their trade balance more active or less passive. The Argentine and Brazil, which record a large increase in imports, form exceptions to this rule.

The exports of the United Kingdom, Japan and a number of smaller industrial countries, rose in quantum in 1933; on the other hand, the quantum of German exports fell off. From the middle of the year United States trade (imports as well as exports) experienced a marked improvement.

The development of commercial relations between countries within such groups as the British and French Empires became in 1933 a factor of outstanding importance both for these countries and for those outside the groups. Another tendency of modern commercial policy—the growing plea for "reciprocity" in trade between individual countries and the resulting fall in "triangular" trade proved detrimental to several countries among which may be counted some of the advocates of "reciprocity". The indices of the prices and the quantum of imports and exports of each country will be of great use to students of trade problems.

The cost of the book is Rs 1-14-0

B.P.C.C. COUNCIL DISCUSSES COMPLAINTS

(Continued from page 1.)

incomplete and there was impersonation of voters.

There was also only one complaint in the "D' Girgaum Ward.

WHO SHOULD INVESTIGATE?

The members of the Council were unanimously of the opinion that the complaints should be investigated, but there was divergence of opinion as to who should hold the investigation.

A small section of the members suggested that the inquiry into the complaints should be entrusted to an impartial Congressman who was neither a candidate in the last elections nor a member of the B.P.C.C. Such a procedure, it was argued would inspire confidence in the public mind and his findings would have the stamp of impartiality.

NARIMAN TO REPORT.

Another group however, opposed the measure arguing that as they were elected members, the public had confidence in them and they were quite competent to hold the inquiry and give impartial decisions.

There was also a controversy as to whether a small Committee should be appointed to inquire into the complaint or not, and after some discussion it was decided that the inquiry should be entrusted to only one man.

It was also decided that the inquiry should be held by a member of the B.P.C.C. Council and Mr. K. F, Nariman's name was suggested. He was both the President of the B.P.C.C. and a member of the Congress Working Committee which entitled him to the respect of Congressmen and their confidence in him. The suggestion was accepted. Mr. Nariman was appointed Fact Finding Officer relating to the complaints in all Wards, except the "D" Ward. Mr. Nagindas Master was appointed as the Fact Finding Officer in the "D" Ward.

The function of the officers was to inquire into the complaints, record evidence and submit their report on facts.

FINAL AUTHORITY.

As per rule 7 of the constitution the report would be considered by the Council whose decision would be conclusive "subject to an appeal to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to be filed within four days of the decision of the Council."

HEAVY RAIN EXPECTED IN BIHAR

Monsoon To Continue Strong In Burma, Bengal & U. P.

POONA, Aug 20

The depression over the West United Provinces is breaking up in the Kumaon Hills. The monsoon has been strong in Burma and from Bengal to East Punjab rainfall being locally very heavy in Kumaon Hills and the Burma coast. A shallow depression has appeared this morning over South Bengal. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar, United Provinces, East Central India, East and North Punjab, Kashmir and Konkan, local in Uper Burma Assam, Orisa Chota Nagpur, West Central India, Central Provinces, West Rajputana and North Hyderabad, while a few falls have occurred in Southwest Punjab, East Rajputana, Gujerat and Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Diamond Island fourteen inches, Gwa eight, Tavoy five Bassein four, Mergui three Victoria Point one and a half, Amherst, Kyaykpyu and Akyab one, Saugor Island four, Sachar three, Barisal two, Calcutta, Hazaribagh, Japalguri one, Mukteshwar five, Bareilly, Dehra Dun Benares, Lukcnow Mussoorie two Ghorakpur, Meerut, Pachmahari, Bahraich Roorkee one and half, Mainpuri, Jhansi one Delhi Simla, Sialkot, Mount Abu two, Dharampur, Dalhousie one and a half Lahore one, Mahableshwar Khandala one and a half.

FORECAST

The monsoon will continue strong in Lower Burma and rainfall will increase in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Northern Divisions of the United Provinces and the Punjab Kumaon Hills and local falls will occur in the north of the Peninsula, the central parts of the country, Rajputana, Assam and Upper Burma.

Heavy rainfall warning.—Rainfall will be locally heavy in the hills and Submontain Districts of the United Provinces and in Bihar and Orissa, West and North Bengal and Burma Coast during the next 36 hours—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 20-8-1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 066 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.9 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.5 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.2 degrees 1.7 (below normal

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 77.0 degrees 1.2 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W S W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m 16 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 229 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 37 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.13 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 12.59 inches

Total rainfall during the year 62.45 inches

Weather Remarks: Rain and squally

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, Aug 20

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 20-8-34 at Colaba Point 0.13"; Fort 0.30"; J. J. Hospital 0.21"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 0.12"

Total since 1st June to date at Colaba Point 62.41; Fort 83.72; J. J. Hospital 69.96; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 72.13

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 at Colaba Point 52.48; Fort 59.56; J. J. Hospital 56.04

Total for the corresponding period of 1933 at Colaba Point 41.51; Fort 66.23; J. J. Hospital 48.36; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 43.85

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 20-8-34

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.7deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.96 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.76 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Bearish Feeling In Cotton

STRIKE THREAT AND HEDGE SELLING

Heavy Liquidation By Wall Street

POLITICAL AND TRADE UNCEARTAINTY OFFSET POOR CROP PROSPECTS

During past week cotton prices in New York declined over ½ cent per lb. on heavy long liquidation and Southern Hedge selling. Textile strike threat undermined confidence and in the absence of any support and bearish feeling prevailed.

"Subsidence of inflationary sentiment and apparent unwillingness of buyers to follow up advances encourages the evening-up of commitments, although continued dry and hot weather in the Western Belt with further reports of deterioration to the West of Mississippi was a sustaining influence, states Reuter's weekly review. Covering and scaledown buying helped to absorb offerings on reactions of about half cent below last week's high levels. At the same time expectations of increased hedge-selling owing to more active ginning probably helped to check demand. Although there was actually very little hedge-selling evidence. In the mid-week rallies on the Bankhead proposal failed to hold up prices when later it was learned that the Agricultural Department would not consider it.

Spot situation improved on somewhat better enquiries from domestic mills and Japanese interests while the Government relief purchases of about 60,000 bales were without apparent effect.

The goods market was firm and active on additional Government purchases comprising large yardages."

Bombay, Aug. 20.

The New York cotton futures market was easier on Saturday in the absence of any imporant buying and also by Southern hedge selling and heavy long liquidation.

Lessened inflation fears textile strike threat and uncertainty about the Government marketing and processing tax policies together with increasing competition of foreign frowth undermined confidence and in he absence of any support, bearish feeling prevailed. Approaching hedge sell ing was also responsible and poor crop prospects failed to stimulate any buying.

At the moment the market looks like declining but U S Government will have to adopt some effective measure to save prices from any material decline, particularly during the marketing period. Small are now disregarded as foreign growths are competing American cotton and the state of the textile industry is discouraging. Everybody is now looking to the demand side and unless the next Bureau report shows further loss in the crop, it looks a difficult ask to sustain prices in the face of poor demand and increasing hedge selling.

The technical position of the market is healthy and U S Government is expected to adopt some measures to consolidate the present level we think it unwise to hold extreme bearish views. It is safe to buy on declines as some of the bearish factors are well-known and to that extent, they are discounted.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened at about the highest level of the day at a rise of 2 points with December 13.39. There was continued heavy long liquidation and Southern selling which resulted in a decline of 18 points from the opening level. The market closed at about the lowest level of the day at a net decline of 16 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices declined 15 points at 13.15c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled weak on Saturday and closed at a decline of 15 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 17 points at 13.06c.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market opened at about the lowest level on Saturday with January delivery 2 points higher at 6.86. The market was extremely dull with a scattered buying due to unfavourable weather news and trade calling found light offerings. The market was dull throughout the session with moderate trade calling and closed at about the highest level of the day at a net rise of 4 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 7.11d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian Cotton Futures were quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 4 points. At the close October-January and March options were quoted at 5.18d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

There was a moderate business in this section. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 5 to 6 pts., but spot cotton prices declined 3 pts. at 8.58d. Uppers futures closed at a rise of 4 pts. and Spot Upper Cotton prices decline one point to 7.41d.

REORGANISATION OF N.R.A.

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—

The Egyptian Government estimated the area under cultivation at 17,68,000 acres against 18,73,000 acres last year. Since the publication of the Bureau prices have declined about Rs. 12 per candy owing to heavy liquidation by option operators on fears of strikes in America notwithstanding less favourable Indian crop reports and continued crop deterioration in America owing to the drought. The stocks of Indian Cotton are relatively lighter and last week about 10,000 bales cloth sales are reported by local mills apart from some mills having sold their production up to December and the textile outlook seems brighter.

The unsettled labour situation, coupled with renewed considerable foreign selling caused a further setback. Regarding the threatened textile strike, Mr. George Sloan, President of the Employers' Cotton Institute says the objective of the strike seems to be to compel Government to change the N.R.A. Code.

On Saturday President Roosevelt instructed General Johnson to work out plans for the reorganisation of the N.R.A. and put them into effect as soon as possible. This seems to indicate the likelihood of the Administration's intervention for a speedy settlement of the threatened strike. Should this eventuate, we look for a sharp recovery in prices as crop reports continue very unfavourable.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York December highest 13.39 plus 02 (10 a.m.)
Lowest 13 21—16 (12 p.m.)
Liverpool January highest 6.88 plus 04 (10-28 a.m.)
Lowest 6.86 plus 02 (10-1 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Threatening strike cause of further liquidation. Think the strength of holders will prevent any serious decline. Crop advices continue unfavourable.

New York: Decline in market caused by hedging and threat of a strike in textile industry. Crop prospects bad owing to deterioration. Advise purchases.

New York: Lessened inflation fears, textile strike threat, uncertainty Government processing tax and marketing policies, increasing competition foreign growth and approaching hedge pressure are depressing influences. With diminishing supplies and any improvement in trade think market will do better.

New York: Political and trade uncertainty offsetting poor crop prospects. Southern selling increasing. Poor support.

New York: Tired liquidation on account of poor consumption outlook and unsettled labour situation. Washington reports progress on plans making cotton loans to farmers.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

Liverpool: Cotton market very quiet; no important news. Weakness Wheat due speculatively overbought market.

New York: Wall Street selling heavily; absence of buyers; recommend buying think market low enough.

New York: Market is feeling the influence of increasing hedge selling; liquidating continuing; demand chiefly (from) trade buying on the scale down.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

9-07 a.m.: Excessive heat continues in Western Belt. Light to moderate rainfall in Arkansas, Central Belt and Eastern Belt. More rain expected.

Messrs. M and B Stern have received the following cable:—

Saturday's midnight to day-light weather cable:—Light rains Central Belt. Excessive heat continues Western Belt. Very unfavourable.

Messrs. Breul and Co have received the following cable dated 18th instant from their New York friends:

"Easier on liquidation. Threatened textile strike with political uncertainty, is discouraging new buying Some increase hedge selling Tone heavy."

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York-Liverpool:
Liverpool New York October 139 at Cross Rate 5.09 3/8

Bombay-Liverpool:
Broach A/M 1935 225 Liverpool May 1935 6.81 Rs. 71 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay-New York:
Broach A/M 1935 225 New York May 13.47 Rs. 69 at Cross Rate 5.09 13/8

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, August 18.

Messrs. Batliwala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light Com.	5
Amer. Power and Light 5 per cent. P. A.	12
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	7
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D.	52
Amer. Forn. Power 7 per cent. P.	17
Electric Bond Common	11
Electric Bond 5dol. Pfd.	36
Electric Bond 6 per cent. Pfd.	43
Consolidated Gas	27
Columbia Gas	9
United Corpn.	4
American Tel. and Tel.	110
Western Union Telg.	33-5/8
Radio Corp.	6
Chesapeake and Ohio	43
New York Central	20-3/8
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	13
Erie R. R.	13
Pennsylvania R. R.	23
Union Pacific R. R.	98
Great North Pfd.	15
National Distillers	19
Hiram Walker	25
Distillers Seagram	13
Amr. Tobacco B.	76
Dupont de Nemours	88
Canadian Pacific	14
Bethelehem Steel	27
United States Steel	33-1/2
American Smelting	37
Noranda Mines	45
Int. Nickel of Canada	25-1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	12-1/4
Kennecott Copper	19
Cerro de Pasco Copper	40
International Harvester	27
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	20
General Motors	29
Packard Motor	3
General Electric	19
St. Oil of N. J.	45
Philips Petrol	15
Mid. Con. Petroleum	11
Atlantic Refining	25
Socony	15
Plymouth Oil	10
American Radiator	14
Eaton Mfg.	15
Chase Bank	24-1/2
National City Bank	22-3/8
Sun Life of Canada	345
Celanese Corp. of Amr.	21
General Foods	29
National Dairy	17
Remington Rand	9
Amr. Locomotive	19

Market uncertain, and continues heavy with minor priec changes.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug 18

Broach J/A opening 222 1/4; highest 222 1/2; lowest 221; close 221 3/4

Broach A/M 1935 opening 228 1/4; highest 228 1/2; lowest 227; close 227 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 199 1/4; highest 200 1/2; lowest 199; close 199 1/2

Bengal D/J opening 146; highest 146, lowest 144 1/2; close 144 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach A/M 1935 (31-3-35) Rs. 26 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-8-34) Rs. 2 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-9-34) Rs. 9 3/4

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay 17th August 5,059 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1933 2,467,849 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,513,172 bales

Decrease 45,323 bales.

CURRENCY ACCOUNTS.

The Dy. Controller of the Currency Bombay, has issued the following abstract of the accounts of the Currency department on the 15th August. 1934.

(In thousands of ruppes).

Notes in circulation	1,83,94,35
Reserve Coin and bullion—	
Silver coin in India	85,34,79
Gold bullion in India	41,55,29
Silver bullion in India	13,58,44
Securities (purchase price) In India	31,14,09
Securities (purchase price) In England	12,31,74

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 20.

Following a further decline of 16 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market opened at Rs. 225/12 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs. 226/4 on scattered buying. Later on there was some long liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 225/12.

To-morrow monthly option business will be settled and it will yield a handsome profit to sellers of option rights. Before the last Bureau report existence business in Teji-Mandi was done and now buyers of option rights are losing on both the sides at the moment.

The undertone of the market continues weak but as prices in the local market have declined rapidly we think it safe to buy on any decline.

The market was awaiting the Government Indian Cotton crop forecast.

Liverpool opened at a decline of 9 points but later on was quoted 6 points lower. There was some improved demand in the local market which closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A 221/8
Broach A/M 227/8
Comra D/J 199/12
Bengal D/J 145

COTTON TENDER

Bombay, Aug 20

	To-day	Total
Broach J/A	200	800

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

50 Prelad Mill Manavadar old 182
250 Prelad Mill Comptah 208
52 Tata Mill Kapadwanj 235
100 Narshi Nagshi Khamgaon 193 1/2
100 Narshi Nagshi Karanja 196
50 Motiram Vaghji Lyallpur 152
100 Kotak and Co., Jalna 193 /4
59 B Mavji Bhilwara 161
100 Samji Karamshi Hansi 10 off

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

Bengal Superfine	150/53
Bengal Fine	140/43
Bengal F.G.	129/33
Sindh-Punjab Fine	140/43
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	129/33
Wardha-Hinght	208/10
Nagpur Savner	206/08
Pundburna	198/200
Yeotmal	196/198
Arvi	196/198
Ellichpur	197/198
Amraoti-Berar	193/195
Khamgaon	195/198
Mulkapur	183/886
Khandesh	183/86
Jalna/Sailue	184/188
Burwah Sanavad	188/193

AMERICAN COTTON BELT

Weather Forecast

East: Partly cloudy with scattered showers. Georgia generally fair
Central: Partly cloudy.
West: Partly cloudy.

Broach Fine	222/25
Punjab/American	230/35
Punjab/American mix	222/25
Cambodia	285/90
Miraj/Sangli	215/20
Compta Good	225/30
Bagalkot	200/205
Kampala	357
Busoga	355
Jinja	352
Manza	348

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

In full-pressed Bales.	18-8-34	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	303	283,553
Central India	254	230,346
Barsi and Nagar	...	179,882
Hyderabad-Gaorani	44	50,745
Berar	343	461,703
Central Provinces	60	116,517
Total Comras	1,004	1,322,746
Dholera	724	150,394
N.-W. Provinces	...	9,184
Rajputana	53	60,255
Sind-Punjab	198	188,020
Broach	102	332,987
Coompta & Dharwar	805	85,718
Westerns-Northerns	367	61,574
Cocoanada	...	475
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	97	44,945
Persian	...	2,405
American	...	26,485
Egyptian & African	402	486,385
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	28
Total	3,759	2,471,601

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 16th Aug

In full-pressed Bales.	18-8-34	This year.
Europe	592	382,835
Japan & China	4,301	1,096,790
Coast Ports	200	22,235
Up-country by Rail	...	127,447
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	16,014
Total	5,093	1,645,321

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 18-8-34	133000	229000
Receipts Yesterday 18-8-34	8000	15000
Exports to date 18-8-34	150000	366000
Stock at Ports 17-8-34	2384000	2892000
Stock Interior Towns 17-8-34	1106000	1130000
Stock Liverpool 17-8-34	965000	844000
Visible Supply 17-8-34	5131000	6271000
Quantity in Sight 17-8-34	182000	349000
Quantity out of Sight 17-8-34	576000	622000

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Aug 20

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/6
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Aug-Feb
Selling T T 1/6 March/June
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 July-Dec. 35
Buying T T 1/6 3/32 Aug-Dec.
Buying D D 1/6 3/32 Aug-Dec.
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 August/January.
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Feb.-March
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 264 1/2
Banks selling T T 262 1/2
BBanks buying T T 260 1/2
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 570
Banks buying D D 580
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 5/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 55 3/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 7/8
Banks buying T T 78 1/2
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 103 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 92
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 94 3/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.09 1/4 18th instant
Shanghai/London 1/4 7/16 20th instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/4 20th instant
Java/London 7.38 1/4 18th instant
London/Paris 76.34 18th instant
London/Belgium 21.41 18th instant
London/Switzerland 15.42 18th instant
London/Italy 58.65 18th instant
London/Berlin 12.81 18th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 18th instant
London/New York 5.09 7/16 18th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.42 1/2 18th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Quiet.
Gold £6-18-3 1/2 17th instant £6-18-4 18th instant
Silver London Ready 21 9/16 17th instant 21 5/8 18th instant.
Silver London Forward 21 1/2 17th instant 21 5/8 18th instant
London discounts 3 mos 13/16 per cent 17th instant 13/16 per cent 18th instant
London discounts 6 mos 1 1/8 per cent 17th instant 1 1/8 per cent 18th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—
Call 1 per cent.
3 mos 1 1/4 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/4 per cent
Tone:—Easy.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug 18

October 67 7/8 plus 1/4d
December 70 5/8—
March 72 5/8—
May 74 1/4d—

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Aug 20

Ready Javas Rs. 13-13-3
S S Arabia Rs. 4-0-3
S S Himalaya Rs. 4
S S Kanee Rs. 4-1
S S Nurmahal Rs. 4-0-9
Shipment July Rs. 4-0-3
Shipment Aug-Sept Rs. 4-0-6
Shipment Oct-Dec Rs. 4-0-6

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug 18

September 1 03 5/8 plus 2 1/8
December 1-04 5/8 plus 1 3/8
May 1-06 1/4 plus 7/8d

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires Aug 20

September 14.43—01
December 14.53—

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Aug 20

The local silver market was quiet but steady with a limited business Shanghai Exchange on London opened to-day at 1-4 7/16 and closed steady at 1-4 1/2. In the local market prices fluctuated between Rs. 59-13-6 and Rs. 66-0-6. Gold market was quiet but steady with a scattered business.

Ready silver	59 13 0
Shravan delivery	59 14 0
Shravan Tejimandi	0 9 0
Bhadarva delivery	59 15 0
Bhadarva Tejimandi	1 6 0
Ready Gold	34 6 3
Shravan delivery	34 6 6
Shravan Tejimandi	0 2 3
Bhadarva delivery	34 6 9
Bhadarva Tejimandi	0 12 3

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Aug 20

Khandesh	303 bales.
Central India	254 bales.
Hyderabad-Gaorani	44 bales.
Berar	343 bales
Central Provinces	60 bales.
Dhollera	724 bales.
Rajputana	53 bales.
Sind-Punjab	198 bales.
Broach	102 bales.
Compta-Dharwar	805 bales.
Western-Northerns	367 bales.
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	97 bales
East Africans	402 bales.
Total cotton	3,752 bales.
Wheat	4,167 cwts.
Linseed	10,212 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	213 cwts.
Gingellyseed	196 cwts
Poppyseed	150 cwts.
Groundnuts	3,109 cwts.
Castorseed	75 cwts.
Rice	4,899 cwts.
Myrabollams	655 cwts.
Mowrasced	198 cwts.
Gram	3,081 cwts.
Joowar	2,041 cwts.
Bajree	890 cwts.
Coal	2,172 tons.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Tata Power Shares Firm On Speculative Support

FURTHER RISE IN SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 20.

Active speculative buying in Tata Power shares imparted better feeling in the Bazar to-day and there was steady buying which improved prices.

There was active buying in Tata Power shares which in the absence of any offerings resulted in a rise of Rs. 10. The general feeling is in favour o of a substantial rise in this share but the market is becoming overbought and it will not be unwise to secure profits on strong markets. Andhra shares were also steady and recorded a rise of Rs. 2-8.

The improvement in Power shares had sympathetic effect on other shares on the forward list. Mill shares were fairly steady and Bombay Burmas were actve and gained Rs. 4. Bellapur shares improved by Rs. 2-8 while Cement shares displayed good undertone. There was realising in Petrol shares.

3½ per cent. Government Paper was active with speculative buying and short covering which again improved prices further to Rs. 90-6.

Tata Steeel shares were quiet but steady with a limited business. Steel Dfd. shares improved Rs. 3 while ordinary shares gained about annas eight.

Operators have now diverted their attention from Steel shares to Power and Securities. The market is influenced by the activity in Tata Power and Securities market. Abundant supply of cheap money is having effect on share prices and further improvement is anticipated.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Aug 20

Bombay Dyeing	770	769	773
Century	256	260	
Central India	130	132	
Colaba	105/10		
Kohinoor	163	165	
New Great	126	123	127
Simplex	80	78	
Swadeshi	170	171	
Bundi	32/4	32/8	32/6
Indian Cement	405	407	
Tata Steel Defd	287	286	290/10
Tata Steel Ord	71/12	71/8	72/4
Bombay Steam	302		
Bombay Burma	451	450	454 453
Tata Hydro	148/2	147/13	
Andhra	1487	1491	
Tram	146		

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, August 20.

100 Ahm. Advance	275 10
500 Bom. Cotton	65 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	773 2
200 Bradbury	101 4
100 Century	260 0
100 Central India	230 10
100 Colaba	105 10
100 Coorla	96 4
100 Crescent	7 4
250 Currim	5
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	325 0
I E D Sassoon	0 3 9
100 Finlay	97 8
100 Gokak	145 0
1000 Hindustan	X.D.1700 0
100 Indore	118 12
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Khatau	66 4
100 Kohinoor	165 0
250 Laxmi	746 4
100 Madhowji	9 4
250 Madras United	65 0
1000 Morarji	1330 0
250 Model	71 4
50 Mysore	85 0
200 New Great	128 2
100 Osmanshahi	62 0
100 Phoenix	295 0
25 Sassoon Silk	43 12
1000 Sholapur	2825 0
50 Simplex	81 4
100 Swadeshi	172 8
100 Swan	60 0
25 Tata	9 12
500 Vishnu	1380 0
1000 Western	758 12

BANKS

50-100 Baroda	97 0
25-50 Central	29 10
500 Imp. F. Paid	1441 4
125-500 Imp. Conty.	354 6
50-100 India	112 8
5 Union	5-1-6

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	32 7
70 Gwalior	90 4
250 Indian	407 8
40 Katni Def.	1276 4
100 Katni Ord.	343 12
75 Okha	196
10 Punjab	22 15
100 Shahabad	350 0
70 United	87 8

INSURANCE.

15-100 Jupiter	12 8
15-75 New India	34 10
200 Oriental	3750 0
10-100 Vulcan	8 4

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad Old	166 4
1000 Andhra Valley	1491 4
10 Ajmer	9 3
50 Bombay Tram	146 9
100 Bom. Suburban	146 4
10 Broach	11 0
100 Karachi	213 12
100 Poona	195 0
100 Surat	173 12
100 Tata Hydro	148 2
1000 Tata Power	1146 4

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	862 8
100 Amr Patty	122
100 C. Province	92 4
100 Dhon. Baramati	89
100 Gujrat	70 8
100 Mandra Bhon	91 12
100 Pachora Jamner	84 0
100 Sara Sirajgunge	X. D. 93 0
500 Tapty Valley	768 12

MININGS

10 Shivrajpur	21 0
30 Tata Steel Def.	291 4
75 Tata Steel Ord.	72 2

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock	183 12
50 Belapur Sugar	212 8
250 Bom. Steam	303 12
125 Bom. Burma	453 2
50 Bom Burma Conty	147 8
8sh B B Petrol	4 0
50 Bom. Telephone	96 8
100 Ind. Bleaching	133 12
100 Ind. Radio Df.	547 8
100 Ind. Radio Ordy	501 4
1000 Port Canning	585 0
15 Scindia	10 4
30 Tata Construction	79 4
25 Tata Oil	19 0

PREFERENCE

7 p.c. Andhra Vly.	1322 8
6 p c Bombay Steam	293 12
7 p c Bom. Tram	80 8
5 p c Central India	470 0
7 p.c. Katni 1st	138 12
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14 4
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	135 0
7½ p c Tata Steel 2nd	149 4
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	173 2
7 1/2 p c Tata Steel 2nd	149 4
5½ p c Tata Mill	17 8
7 p.c. Vishnu	640 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug 20

SETTLEMENT

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 90/7
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 90/8
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 106/8
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 106/9
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/8
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/9

TAX FREES.

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 106/12
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 110
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 104/14

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

(CASH.)

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 100/2
4 per cent 1943 106/1
4 1/2 per cent 1934 100/3
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 112/10
5 per cent 1939/44 108/12
5 per cent 1940/43 109/13
5 per cent 1935 102/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 109/15
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 104/4

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102
5 per cent M Deb 1959 112/12
6 per cent M Deb 1954 123/4
6 per cent K P T 1956 123/4
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 110

Note:—3 1/2 per cent paper opened to-day at Rs. 90/3 and advanced to Rs. 90/6/6 on short covering and speculative buying.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, August 20.

T. T. on London.—	
Previous close	1-4 5/16
To-day's opening	1-4 7/16
To-day's close	1-4 1/2

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Aug. 20.

	Extra	Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. B. Bengal.—						
Broach No. 2	...	228	225	223	221	
Punjab-Ame.	...	235	232	230	228	
Surat		287	284	281	278	
Rajpipla	...	285	282	279	276	
Navsari	...	289	286	283	280	

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Aug 20

Castorseeds:—
September delivery: Opening Rs. 26/2/6; Highest Rs. 26/4; Lowest Rs. 21/1/6; Closing Rs. 26/2/6.
May delivery: Opening Rs. 26/14/6; Highest Rs. 27/0/6; Lowest Rs. 26/14; Closing Rs. 26/15
Cottonseeds:—
January delivery: Opening Rs. 18/4; Lowest Rs. 17/14; Closing Rs. 18
Groundnut seeds:—
August delivery: Opening Rs. 24/11/6; Closing Rs. 24/12
Frebruary delivery: Opening Rs. 27/10/6; Highest Rs. 27/13; Closing Rs. 27/10/6

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1934

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J4

CONGRESS PARLIAMENTARY BOARD

Co-opted Members Of Election Committee

CALCUTTA (By Mail.)

Dr. B. C. Roy, General Secretary, Congress Parliamentary Board, has issued the following statement to the "United Press":—

"The following gentlemen have been co-opted members of the Election Committee of the Congress Parliamentary Board for the respective Provinces.

A meeting of the Election Board will be held in Calcutta to select the names of the candidates other than those already published.

1. ASSAM.
(1) Dr. Harekrishna Das—Gauhati.
(2) Sj. Jadab Prasad Chalina—Tea Planter, Sibsagur.
(3) Sj. Amiya Kumar Das—Gauhati.

2. ORISSA.
(1) Babu Nanda Kishore Das, Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee, Orissa.
(2) Dr. Atal Behari Achariya, M.B.
(3) Sj. Jagannath Misra, Puri.

3. DELHI.
(1) Pundit Indra.
(2) Babu Sumat Prasad, Pleader, Muzaffarnagore.
(3) Babu Jyotish Prasad, Advocate.

4. BENGAL.
(1) Sj. Kamini Kumar Dutta, Comilla.
(2) Sj. Jogindra Nath Chakravarty, Dinajpur.
(3) Dr. Pratap Guha Ray, Faridpur.

5. BURMA.
(1) Ganga Singha, Esq., M.L.C., President, Burma Congress Committee.
(2) Mr. C. P. U. Khin Maung, M.L.C., Chief Whip, U Chit Hlaings' Party.
(3) Mr. Rathilal Desai—Merchant.

6. BIHAR.
(1) Babu Anugrah Narayan Singh.
(2) Dr. Syed Mahmud.
(3) Babu Ramdyal Singh.

7. PUNJAB.
(1) Lala Shyamlal.
(2) Mrs. Ludorani Zutshi.
(3) Sardar Agar Singh Jhabbal.

8. AJMER.
(1) Sj. Haribhai Upadhaya.
(2) Bejoy Singh Pathak.
(3) Gouri Shankar Bhargava.

9. ANDHRA.
(1) Sj. B Sambhamurthi of Coconada.
(2) Sj. K. Chenramouli.
(3) Sj. D. Narayanna Naju.

10. BERAR.
(1) Veer Vamanrao Joshi.
(2) Dr. M. N. Parasnis.
(3) Brijlal Biyani.

11. BOMBAY.
(1) Sj. K. F. Nariman.
(2) Sj. S. A. Brelvi.
(3) Sj. K. M. Munshi.

12. C. P. HINDI.
(1) Pt. Ravishankar Shukla.
(2) Babu Chanashyam Sen Gupta.
(3) Dwarka Prosad Mishra.

13. C. P. MARATHI.
(1) Dr. N. B. Khare.
(2) Mr. M. J. Kanetkar.
(3) N. M. Ghatwai.

14. KARNATAK.
(1) Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpandal.
(2) Karnad Sadasiv Rao.
(3) Tekur Subremaniyam.

15. KERALA.
(1) P. Achutbar.
(2) E. M. Sankaran Nambaciripad.
(3) K. Raman Menon.

16. MAHARASHTRA.
(1) Gangadharrao Deshpande.
(2) Shankarrao Deo.
(3) D. V. Gokhale.

17. TAMIL NADU.
(1) Sj. N. S. Varadachariar.
(2) Sjt. K. V. Venkatachala Reddiar.
(3) Sj. K. Vashyam.
—United Press.

PRICE OF FREEDOM

Why Congress Candidates Must Be Supported

MADRAS, Aug. 19.

"No nation has won its freedom within a year or two. They have had to shed streams of blood for centuries before they earned their freedom. Millions of men had to be sacrificed: the spirit of freedom had to be inculcated for many generations before the final freedom was achieved. If by our movement we inculcated or helped to inculcate that spirit of freedom in our people, then our movement has not been a failure" declared Mr T. S. Avinasilinag Chettiar of Coimbatore, presiding over the Madras District Conference held today at the Congress House.

Sontinuing he enumerated various problems awaiting solution and said if we are to raise our heads and be on a par with the other free nations of the world, we must solve these problems of poverty, illiteracy and disease.

WHAT CONGRESS RESOLVED

These problems are enough to stagger the staunchest minds. But if we are to be in the front rank of the nations of the world they have to be faced. And that is what the Congress has resolved

Khadder, removal of untouchability, promotion of intercommunal unity, prohobition, education on national lines, promotion and development of the struggling small industries, organisation and reconstruction of village life in its economic, educational, social and hygenic aspects, spread of useful knowledge among the adult population in the villages and organisation of industrial labour are some of the methods by which can be done The time spirit is with us and I have no hesitation on national reconstruction

When I say that all these can be achieved within a comparatively short time under the wave of enthusiam and sacrifice raised by our last movement.

ROYAL ROAD

Concluding he said "We are going to fight the elections. The manner of our fight should be consistent with the best traditions of the Congress. Let us not resort to the dubious and doubtful ways which other parties may take to Let ours be a royal road; let us put the Congress programme before the public They know what the Congress stands for The voting public is more intelligent and shrewd than they are ordinarily imagined to be. They know that a vote for the Congress is a vote for the uplift of the down trodden millions of our race, they also know that a vote against the Congress is a vote to perpetuate the slavery of our people."—A. P.

Rajkumar Raghunath Singh (centre), third son of the Raja of Sitaman (C. I.), left for England by the last Mail Boat to study for the Bar and appear for the I.C.S. examination.

CONGRESSMEN WALK OUT

Elect Office-bearers As Protest Against Rival Party's Tactics

KARACHI, Aug. 20.

Despite Mahatma Gandhi's appeal, rowdy scenes were witnessed last evening in Kaligadina Hall where the Karachi District Congress Committee's elections were held.

The Hall was packed to capacity. Mr. Naraindas who recently declared that he had no faith in Khaddar and Congress programme as a whole and was a Communist, occupied the Chair. When his name for the current year's Presidentship was proposed, nobody raised hands in his favour.

But on a signal from him a large number of youngmen raised their hands.

As this some other young Congressmen walked on to the Dais, took Mr. Naraindas to task, shouted him down and urged him to vacate the Chair.

Asked To Leave Chair.

These latter were seconded by Swami Govindanand, Mr. Tahilramani, Mr. Krishnanand. They also requested him to leave the chair.

Feelings rose high and there being imminent danger of the parties coming to blows, Swami Govindanand walked out followed by many Congressmen.

In their absence Mr. Naraindas and others of his party were elected President and office-bearers respectively.

In the meantime Swami Govindanand and his followers proceeded to the Congress House where they elected Mrs. Kiriben as President and others as office-bearers and passed a resolution requesting the President of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee to institute an inquiry into the circumstances attending the crisis in the Congress and effect a compromise between the warring factions.—United Press.

MOVE TO MODIFY POONA PACT

Notice Of Motion In Bombay Legislative Council

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Aug 20

Rao Saheb P. D. Kulkarni has given notice of the following motion at this session of the Bombay Legislative Council:

"This Council recommends to Government to convey to His Majesty's Government and through them to the British Parliament the emphatic opinion of this council that the Communal Award as modified by the Poona Pact has done a grave wrong to the non-Mahomedans of the Presidency in the matter of allocation of seats in the Bombay Legislative Council under the new constitution, and therefore it requires reconsideration before proposals relating to the Indian constitution are finally passed by Parliament, so as to remove the injustice done to non-Mahomedans and make allocation of seats in the Council on the lines suggested by the Hindu Mahasabha and other allied bodies."

MANUBHAI'S FUTURE PLAN

Hopes To Keep Vinodinee and Sharda Together

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, August 20.

It is understood from a reliable source that Mr. Manubhai, who married Smti. Vinodini, addressing a letter to one of his friends has expressed his intention of coming back to Ahmedabad and stay at Ellis Bridge or in a bungalow near the Guiarat College.

In that letter, he is also reported to have stated that he wishes to keep both Sharda and Vinodini together, if possible and both agree.

It is stated that negotiations between the parties are already afoot.

SIKH PUT "ON SPOT" IN LAHORE

"Jat" Vendetta Over Woman Leads To Murder

LAHORE, Aug. 17.

A typical case of "Jat" vendetta over a woman, ultimately ending in a brutal murder, was unravelled in a local court to-day when prosecution evidence was recorded against 8 Sikhs on a charge of alleged murder.

According to the prosecution Hazara Singh, Mahal Singh and Jiwan bought a woman for Rs. 50 and wanted to sell her at some profit.

During the course of negotiations with a rich Zamindar of the same village, the woman was abducted by one Shangara Singh, brother of Kala Singh, the deceased.

A few months later Shangara Singh also abducted the wife of Mahal Singh, one of the accused. This action of Shangara Singh greatly incensed the accused, who it was alleged armed with spears and dangs, raided Sangara Singh's house.

Sangara Singh was out at the time of the raid and Kala Singh, brother of Shangara Singh, who was found lying on a cot, was severely beaten. Kala Singh was then dragged to a canal bank where he was cut into pieces and thrown in the canal.

Following police investigations Jiwan was arrested. He turned approver and on his statement the rest of the accused were taken into custody.

Prosecution evidence had not concluded when the case was adjourned—A. P. I.

Full Sympathy Towards Harijans

But Malaviyaji Is Against Legislative Interference In Religious Matters

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

In bringing the proceedings of the Nationalist Party Conference to a close last night Pandit Malaviya made a moving speech in the course of which he referred with voice choked with emotion to the circumstances which had compelled him to break away from Mahatmaji and also to run candidates in opposition to the Congress.

"The most important thing to consider in the situation which has arisen" said Malaviyaji: "is to ascertain whether it is right on the part of the Congress Working Committee to prevent expression of genuine feeling against the Communal Award in the Legislative Assembly and outside.

Bad Day For Country.

"It would be a bad day for the country when opinion which is widely held on such a vital question cannot be expressed by any body simply because he belongs to a certain political organisation.

"On one side stands your connection with the Congress which is political body and your fidelity to it and on the other your conviction that that body is wrong in this particular instance and that the country's interests would suffer if that opinion is allowed to go unchallenged.

Painful Situation.

"It is very painful situation in which we find ourselves After 50 years of association with the Congress I find myself too-day in a position that I cannot agree with Gandhiji on this question of Communal Award. On one side is my personal regard and affection for Gandhiji and the Congress and on the other my duty to the country.

Temple Entry Problem.

Continuing Malaviyaji said: "Personally I am of the opinion that there should be no legislative interference in religious matters, though we have every sympathy with our friends of the depressed classes in the matter of having free entrance into the temples for Darshan.

"But there are others in the Nationalist Conference who think otherwise and want to change this portion of the manifesto.

"We have discussed the matter but have not been able to come to any final decision."—United Press.

BIG BOOST FOR INDIAN PRODUCTS

Scheme For Commercial Museum In Malay Considered

MADRAS, Aug. 20.

A scheme for the establishment of a Commercial Museum of Indian products in the Federated Malay States, is being considered by the Government of India.

In this connection the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence recently drew up a scheme for locating the Museum at Singapore, Penang or Kuala-Lumpur under the control and management of the Agent of the Government of India

That officer, according to scheme would have the custody of the exhibits and book orders to be forwarded to the exhibitors in India. The Agent, it appears, is in favour of the scheme which, in his opinion, would vastly improve the market for Indian goods.

The scheme has now been circulated to commercial bodies in India for eliciting their views.

The Southern Indian Chamber of Commerce has replied to the communication, welcoming the step, but expressing the view that since the control of the museum would be vested in a Government official Government could not expect the public to contribute to the establishment in any measure.

The Chamber has also recommended certain goods especially for being exhibited in the museum, such as coir manufactures, glass and glass-ware, confectionery, hardware, pottery and tobacco.—United Press.

"OUR PROGRAMME" PROSCRIBED

LAHORE, August 17.

The following Notification, dated August 14, appeared in the "Punjab Gazette Extraordinary," dated August 17:—

The Governor-in-Council is pleased hereby to declare to be forfeited to His Majesty every copy, wherever found, of a pamphlet in Urdu headed "Our Programme," printed at the Muslim Printing Press, Lahore, and published by the Punjab Labour Research Society, Lahore and all other documents contianing copies, reprints or translations of the said pamphlet.—A.P.

RICE DUMPING MUST BE CHECKED

Tuticorin Chamber Demands Protective Measure

TUTICORIN, Aug. 20.

The general body meeting of the Tuticorin Indian Chamber of Commerce passed the followng resolution:—

"The continued imports of Siamese rice and paddy in the various ports of this and other presidencies amounting roughly to 140,000 tons have resulted in the fall in prices of local paddy and rice and entailed serious hardships on the agricultural population as they have not been able to recoup even the expenses for raising the crops and pay kist to Government.

The Government of India not having taken any steps to restrct the above dumping the local stocks have a accumulated almost everywhere causing dislocation of trade and loss to the merchants. Any protective measures intended to be taken by the Government will be rather belated if they were to be withheld till the report of the special Officer deputed by the Government for collecting statistics reaches them as the imports in the meanwhile would have still further accentuated the situation.

The Chamber resolves, therefore, that the Government of India be addressed to afford necessary protection to Indian rice and paddy (as in the case of other industries and trade) by a temporary levy of import duty on Siamese rice and paddy to serve as an immediate check on the unrestricted dumping."—United Press.

DID NOT ENHANCE CONGRESS PRESTIGE

Mr. Bashyam Deplores Aney-Malaviya Resignation

MADRAS, August 19

Mr. K. Bashyam in the course of a statement said that it was extremely deplorable that Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney should resign from the Parliamentary Board and seek to form a rival party. It was not for him to question their wisdom but he would point out that their action did not enhance the prestige of the Congress.

The President said that if there was one thing over which all parties were agreed it was the contents of the White Paper. In many respects it was more reactionary than the present regime. Yet there were people who said that it should be worked.

Real freedom, he said must come from within and must be determined by ourselves

That was the philosophy of the Constituent Assembly.—A. P.

MAULANA MOIN-UD-DIN AND AJMER D. C. C.

(From Our Correspondent)

AJMERE Aug. 18.

Maulana Moin-ud-din, Ex-president Jamit-ulma-i-Hindh, has issued the following statement to the press:

I simply wonder how Syed Razmi of the defunct Congress Election Board already dissolved by the Working Committtee of the Rajputana P. C. C. should contradict my telegram of the 13th inst published in the Delhi Journals stating that I am neither the member of the Ajmer D. C. C. nor its president.

"The telegram was mine and I had authorised my friend Munshi Abdul Aziz Khan Palti, Secretary Jamiat Khuddam Muslim Rajasthan to issue it. To say that it was sent by some mischief monger or my enemy is simply preposterous.

"I reiterate that I have so far no connection whatsoever with the Ajmer D. C. C. Congress is, of course, the worhy national institution of the country and how intensely I wish that the Muslims should join it in large numbers, but the irony of fate is that they do not get their right place that is unfortunately denied to them in it and that is the greatest misfortune of India.

CAWNPORE ELECTION DISPUTE ENDED

Fear Of Another Fast Averts Crisis

CAWNPORE, August 20.

The trouble arising from the Town Congress Committee elections which resulted in a good deal of mud-slinging was amicably settled last night in consequence of Gandhiji's statement and Mr. Govinballabh Pant's efforts as also of the fear that Gandhiji might undertake another fast in connection with the conduct of Cawnpore Congressmen.

Mr. Balkishen Sharma and his party withdrew in favour of Guru Raghubardial and his party.

Mr. G. G. Jog resigned immediately after his election, according to his previously declared intention. He said that office never had any fascination for him.

Mr. Pant deprecated the sensational head-lines in newspapers regarding the events in connection with Congress election—A. P.

The newly elected City Congress Committee of Ahmedabad has framed a programme including propagation of Swadeshi, education of Congress workers, support of home industries and raising of volunteer corps.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD MINE

Russian To Lead Expedition To Karakoram Range

LUCKNOW August 20.

The "Pioneer" understands that following an account of an alleged discovery of a gold mine some where near Karakoram Range, narrated in the 'Pioneer' by Mr. N. Yurieff, a Russian who is now at Lucknow, two American world tourists saw him.

Being convinced of his story, they are reported to have gone to Simla with a view to obtain the necessary permission from the Government of India to equip an expedition with Mr Yurieff as its leader for the land of gold.—United Press

Mr. Rammurti Misra, Secretary, Ahmedabad Arya Vir Dal, has announced his intention to undertake a fast till death in sympathy with Pandit Ramchandra Sharma as a protest against the order of Mangrol Darbar regarding cow slaughter. In the course of a statement he appeals to Pandit Malaviya to take up this question.

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